MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1918　　NUMBER 5

Contents

Editorial paragraphs 145

Special Articles

The China Society of America 149
The Christian Missionary's Opportunity... Julean Arnold 150
China and the War.....S. K. Zi 152
Vegetable Oils.....G. W. M. 153
The American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp .....
.....Capt. Hayes A. Kroner, U. S. A. 154

News Summary of the Week..... 156
Men and Events 158
Women's Work..... 164
Far Eastern Press Opinion..... 165

Finance and Commerce

The Situation in the Silk Trade of America..... 168

Correspondence

An American Rival of the Encyclopaedia Britannica ... 178

New Books and Publications

"Informing a Nation".....G. L. T. 178

THE principal event of the week at Peking has been the appointment of General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier, a post which he held also about a year ago. One of the leading vernacular papers in Peking states that while the organization of a new Cabinet with General Tuan Chi-jui at the head is a thing that had been earnestly hoped for by the public, at the same time it was worth recalling the causes which led to the retirement of General Tuan on the previous occasion, or, as a matter of fact, previous two occasions. It is to be hoped that this time General Tuan, taught by previous experience, will find a fundamental solution for such questions concerning his position as Premier and the responsibility of the Cabinet. If he fails to do this he may again meet with the same difficulties as previously. When the civil war ends and peace negotiations are once more opened between the North and the South, the same political chicanery may be repeated in certain quarters and then we might see the dissolution of the Tuan Cabinet for the third time. "We should like to tender our congratulations to Premier Tuan on his reappearance in the political arena," says the Peking vernacular paper whose views we are presenting, "but our views are not quite optimistic regarding the future of the new Cabinet. But some one has pointed out to us that Premier Tuan is a man well seasoned by past experience and will not trip on the same stumbling block which caused his downfall on the two previous occasions. The promptitude with which he accepted the offer of the Government on this occasion leads one to believe that he must have all the issues involved in connection with the organisation of the new Cabinet properly settled in his mind. Moreover, he must have a definite policy to enforce and will constantly have recourse to the counsels and assistance of the wise and enlightened ones who used to serve under him. We are further told that every effort will be exerted by the different people under him to help and support him, making the present Cabinet a perfect one and that the pessimistic views we have expressed regarding the future of the new Cabinet are quite groundless."

THE Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* sums up the present situation as follows: "The significance of the appointment is the fact that it acknowledges that the original war policy of Tuan Chi-jui was a correct one. When he was forced to resign he was advocating strong military measures against the South and South-western provinces and to give the Allies every possible assistance. His military policy against the revolting provinces was knocked on the head through President Feng Kuo-chang intriguing with the Yangtze Tuchuns and causing a split in the Peiyang party.

This resulted in considerable disorganization and much loss of life. Since Tuan Chi-jui vacated the Premiership several attempts have been made to fill the post, but it has been found impossible to do so. It is to be hoped, with the return to office of General Tuan Chi-jui, that the many differences that have beset China during the past several months will vanish and that the provincial officials will make a determined effort to support the Central Government and weld this country together in a consolidated whole. It must be expected that the Southern extremists will do all in their power to oppose this appointment, but if, as is anticipated, several of the strong men in Central China have decided to support General Tuan in his new position it will be possible for them to do very little. It is stated that on account of the exterior political situation with which China is faced that the new Premier has greatly modified his views, and that while he is determined to see the authority of the Government established he is more willing to come to a reasonable understanding with the South and South-west. He is anxious that the country should cease its internecine strife and use all its energies for reconstructive measures."

HON. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, made several significant statements in connection with the various addresses he delivered in Shanghai on his recent visit to this port. Perhaps the most important were his reassuring words to Americans, and other members of the Allied nations living in the Ear Fast, regarding the present German offensive on the Western Front. "We should not be discouraged at any temporary advantage that Germany may gain on the continent of Europe, for any advantage she may gain will be greatly outweighed by the price she pays for those advantages, and, furthermore, we must keep in mind that the control of the seas and world commerce still remains and will continue to remain with the Allies." Another significant statement had to do with the trade and diplomatic activities of foreign nations in connection with the extension of trade and influence in the Orient and in the Tropics. "The necessities of the war and the shortage of man-power has forced the Central Powers and all nations to use substitutes for many articles previously obtained in the Tropics and semi-Tropics. After the war many of these substitutes will continue to be used and this will tend to lighten the pressure of the so-called "Advanced" nations upon the resource reservoirs of the tropical and semi-tropical countries."

"This is of especial importance to China," continued the Minister, "for in place of the destructive competition of foreign nations in this field in the past which has been bad for both China and for the foreign nations involved in the struggle, we will have constructive cooperation especially among the Allies that will mean much in the development of China after the war. If all of the railroads for which concessions have been granted in China were completed, and if all of the reclamation work now planned were finished, China would have plenty of room for her great population and more. There is room in China for the highest amount of development and financing on the part of all outside nations and any great work completed by one nation simply means that greater opportunities will be thereby opened up for others."

THIS matter of constructive cooperation on the part of the Allied nations in China has been mentioned previously in the REVIEW and there is no question but what it has found a ready response on the part of all far-sighted persons interested in trade and development in China. The question still remains for a proper arrangement whereby such constructive cooperation may be brought about. There are at present in China strong Chambers of Commerce maintained by the business representatives of all the Allied Nations. Why would'nt it be a good plan for each Chamber of Commerce to appoint a special committee to work out in cooperation with similar committees from the other Chambers, plans for "constructive cooperation" in China. If one nation has a concession for a constructive enterprise in China, for which it can not, because of the war, obtain sufficient finance, why wouldn't it be to the advantage of that group to work with another group that has the money, but does not have the concession, and so on? Why permit national jealousies to hold back progress in China when all will gain if the developments can be brought about? Germany is laying plans for re-entering this field at the close of the war. In furtherance of her plans she will be benefited by a continuance of the national rivalries of the various nations represented in China. If the Allies *work together* and present a solid front at the close of the war, Germany will have a hard time re-establishing herself in the trade of this field—and if she does "come back" she will be forced to "play the game" in accordance with well-established upright principles already set in motion by the Allied Group. This is what China desires and it is also what the Allies desire. The problem is to bring about the cooperation—and that quickly.

IN view of the rapidly growing sentiment for cooperation between China and America, it is interesting to recall that one of the strongest advocates of such a policy was, and still is, Prof. William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States. It is now ten years ago that Mr. Taft, then Governor General of the Philippine Islands, made his famous speech at the Astor House in

Shanghai, declaring what is and what ought to be America's policy in the Far East. From the Chinese side, one of the most consistent advocates of a closer cooperation with America has been Mr. Li Sum-ling, formerly the editor of the *Hongkong China Mail*, and at present connected with the Ministry of Finance at Peking. We note from a copy of the *New York Herald* of November 26, 1908, that Mr. Li Sum-ling interviewed Mr. Taft on several occasions, and one reads with pleasure that Mr. Taft stated, among other things, that he never had a thought of retracting a single word from his Shanghai speech. Interviewed by Mr. Li, Mr. Taft said:

"When I spoke of some needed reforms in China I was thinking of the necessity of making practical some of the Chinese efforts which remain only as theories. In China, for instance. the Viceroys send memorials to the throne and the Peking government in many cases issues edicts. Now many of these edicts embody ideas which would greatly benefit China if they were carried out. But they are not carried out. They show good ideas and good intentions ; but when they are not made effective they do more harm than good. If these edicts were rigidly enforced I think it would be a step toward progress.

"I also believe that if Chinese showed the same thrift in China which they show in other countries it might be beneficial to them and their government.

"When Chinese come to the United States they are as a rule very thrifty, but as you know fabulous sums are expended by the wealthy Chinese in their own country for banquets, expensive presents, etc. It is a question in my humble opinion if this practice is advisable."

On November 21, 1908, Mr. Li wrote to Mr. Taft from New York as follows:

"Now upon the eve of my departure from the United States, I desire to express to you, and through you to the great nation over whose destiny you are summoned to preside, my warmest and heartfelt thanks.

"I came to America animated by great curiosity regarding its people; I leave filled with wonder at the magnitude of their achievements, for their political concepts and gratitude for the great kindness they have shown me, a stranger with no official status, as well as for the hospitality they have lavished upon me. I wish to thank you, sir, for your courteous reception and the unforgettable words of encouragement that you were kind enough to give me.

"I thank the powerful American press for its never failing consideration toward me and for its impartiality upon all occasions.

"I thank the great American people from the depths of my heart for the sympathetic welcome accorded me and for the favorable hearing given to my plea for a rapprochement between the United States and China.

"I sincerely hope that the very friendly relations which now exist between the two peoples will continue to increase more every day. Yours respectfully:

LI SUM LING."

WE crave the indulgence of the readers of the REVIEW while we elaborate the principle laid down by Mark Twain, "Blessed is the man that bloweth his own horn lest it be not blown," referred to in these columns on a previous occasion. We consider it appropriate to call to the attention of our many thousands of readers the fact that the REVIEW has become the most widely quoted journal on Far Eastern affairs, not only in the Far East itself but in America. Many of the special articles which appear from time to time are being reprinted in successive chains of newspapers in China, in Japan, in America and, in several instances, in other countries. The criticism has at times been made that in writing of Far Eastern affairs we are too elementary in our explanations of current events; that is, to put the matter shortly, we have been guilty of explaining matters which "everybody already knows." Now, as a matter of fact, that criticism is to a certain extent justified, but readers in China should always bear in mind that we have a large American public at home to talk to, and without the little explanatory paragraphs with which we clothe the bare recital of facts the articles would be as Ancient Hebrew to the great majority of our subscribers in America. To quote from another humorous writer who spoke of that great mass of people "who know things that ain't so," it is also a fact that even in the Far East editors generally have assumed that their readers know the basic facts of the matters which are being written about when, as a matter of fact, they do not.

THE proportion of readers in the Far East who have an intelligent appreciation of the significance of events as they occur is very small indeed, and it has been our experience that the great majority of even this small class enjoys reading explanations of facts which they already know, somewhat on the same principle that the most eager readers of an account of a football match or of a theatrical performance are those who have witnessed them and therefore might be assumed to "know all about it." There are also among this class of readers those who read with the intention of discovering some little error or misstatement that may have crept into the general body of the narrative, and we are always glad to hear from such—and frequently do. However, to return to the subject of the wide popularity and intelligent appreciation of the work being done by this journal, we print below an editorial paragraph which appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* February 21:

The *Chronicle* quite recently discussed the statements of responsible Japanese officials as to what the Japanese Government might consider it necessary to do in order to maintain the peace of the Far East, for whose preservation it has assumed responsibility. The conclusion reached was that Japan probably would not

permit the political and social chaos which prevails in Russia to extend very far into Eastern Siberia.

Now comes *Millard's Review*, published at Shanghai, with statements of fact and quotations from the Japanese press which fully confirm the view taken by this journal. And the discussion, which we reprinted in the *Chronicle* yesterday, is that of a very intelligent as well as near-by observer.

The *Review* states that, while the Bolsheviki have "cancelled" all obligations of the Russian Government held in foreign countries, the Japanese Government is punctually paying all such obligations held by Japanese subjects as they become due, and taking over the securities. The Japanese Government, therefore, becomes the direct creditor of the Russian Government, and nobody who knows anything about the Japanese Government will accuse it of throwing its money to the birds. The Japanese Government intends to collect. If necessary, it will unquestionably levy on what it thinks an adequate area of Russian land. And the Japanese are quite likely to take very broad views of what constitutes an adequate area. A Tokio journal states that the Government has an army entirely ready to send to Vladivostock, which it is easy to believe.

And, on the simple question of duty to itself and as would be claimed to the world, there are ample Western precedents to justify direct action by Japan. One is our action toward Cuba in 1898. We declared war on Spain for the reason that long-continued and intolerable sanitary and social conditions there made it our imperative duty to step in and regulate conditions, which we claimed were endangering our own safety. The Panama case is also in point.

Germany is also proceeding with much resolution to "restore order" in Western and Southern Russia, and between Germany and Japan, with Austria as a silent partner, it begins to look as if the Lenins and Trotzkys would soon be returned to their American soap boxes in the streets of our cities, if by a kind dispensation of Providence, they are so lucky as to get there.

THE annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers was held March 27. For the benefit of readers not acquainted with local affairs it is here stated that the voting qualification in Shanghai is considerably restricted. In order to qualify, a voter must either pay a fairly high rental, or be the owner of a certain amount of real estate. The vote is confined to foreigners, although many Chinese wield a considerable influence through the fact that their property is registered in foreign Consulates as foreign property, the legally registered owner privately giving to the Chinese owner a deed of trust showing that the property really belongs to the latter. The foreigner who holds such Chinese property in trust is entitled to a vote as though it were really his own. Qualifying ratepayers absent from Shanghai may delegate some ratepayer resident here by proxy to vote for them. In former years the power wielded by a small clique of ratepayers holding proxies or having voting power by reason of Chinese land registered in their name was able to, on a "show down," over-ride the body of ratepayers having only single votes, but in recent years there has been such a large influx of new interests, nearly all of which are able to qualify as voters, that the balance of power has now been shifted to the popular side. At the meeting last Wednesday, however, nothing occurred to bring out this point, and it is mentioned here only by way of information.

IT is the custom for the Shanghai Municipal Council to put forward a number of resolutions for the approval of Ratepayers, and among those presented by the Council at the last meeting was one asking the Ratepayers to adopt the report of the Loan Redemption Committee with regard to the allocation of Municipal loans, particularly in connection with the Electricity Department. (A *resume* of the Committee's report, which was not adopted, appears in "Men and Events.") The resolution as it stood was opposed by Mr. Anderson, a well-known Shanghai sharebroker, who pointed out the dangers of making any change in the scheme of Municipal finance at this time, and in this attitude he was seconded by Mr. Green, the editor of the *North China Daily News*. The meeting thereupon adopted an amendment postponing the adoption of the report until the conclusion of peace. In connection with the resolution for the adoption of the Budget an amendment had been proposed by Dr. H. C. Patrick that the Council reimburse the Committee of the Shanghai High School for the loss sustained by them in conducting the School until the date the Council took it over. This amendment from all appearances was being sympathetically

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Associate Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
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NEW YORK, U.S.A.

received by the Ratepayers, but after the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Pearce, had pointed out that many of the parents who had previously sent their children to the High School under private management were not sending them to the School under Muncipal management, and after the Council's position had received support from a most unexpected quarter—namely, from a young man representing a portion of the community whose children had been refused admission to the School, who in a short but telling speech pointed out that it was not logical for a school run on private and exclusive lines to expect public support—the sentiment of the meeting changed, and the amendment was voted down.

THE most interesting resolution of the entire meeting was that proposed by the Rev. A. J. Walker, and seconded by Dr. Macleod, declaring Mr. E. C. Pearce, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, a Freeman of the city of Shanghai. The resolution as originally printed provided for the exemption of Mr. Pearce from the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes, but, as the Rev. Walker humorously pointed out, if this part of the resolution were adopted it might mean that the community would have to dispense with the services of Mr. Pearce as a Municipal servant entirely; and in place of this part of the resolution there was inserted a provision for a suitable inscription and a silver casket for presentation to Mr. Pearce. When the Chairman of the meeting, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, put the Resolution to the meeting it was acclaimed with long and loud applause. The resolution moved by the Chairman of the Council for the appointment of a committee to consider and report whether it be desirable in the interests of the community to acquire the business, land, plant, etc., of the Waterworks Company, was carried, as it was almost a foregone conclusion that it would be.

The China Society of America

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

On page 109 of your last week's issue appeared a brief notice of a discussion in New York on Feb. 8 between well-known Americans and Chinese concerning the situation created by the Lansing-Ishii Notes, which you described as "what may be the beginning of a China Society in America." As there has existed since the Fall of 1911, coincident with the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution. "The China Society of America," an organization of Americans and Chinese resident in New York, whose objects were and are "to promote, foster, and perpetuate the friendly relations between the United States and China and to disseminate among the American and Chinese peoples each to the other a correct knowledge of the ideals, culture, and progress of the two nations", your description of the February 8th gathering is not quite accurate. The Society was formed by Major Seaman, brother to the late Mr. Seaman of Wisner & Co., of Shanghai, Mr. Henry Clews, New York banker, the Hon. Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University and former ambassador to Germany, Dr. Wellington Koo, now Minister at Washington and then studying for his doctorate at Columbia University, and the undersigned, the last two named being elected Secretary and Recording Secretary of the Society respectively. I have lately received a communication from the Society's Chairman asking how China might be served in America. I replied by referring him to your esteemed REVIEW (sending him a copy) recommending him to read China's needs in its pages and act accordingly. But since your caption has occasioned this letter may I not venture to suggest that we form an America Society of China to cooperate with the China Society of America to work for the same common aims, or else to devise some means whereby the existing American associations in Shanghai might unitedly supplement the efforts of the China Society of America. From what I know of the men now directing that Society I am confident that they would not only welcome cooperation on this side of the Pacific, but they have been looking forward many years ago to some joint cooperative effort to achieve a mutual and perfect understanding between the two peoples and to consolidate their identical interests.

HUA CHUEN MEI.

Shanghai, March 27, 1918.

***This letter from Dr. Mei, a well-known Chinese attorney of Shanghai, is timely, and is on a subject that has received the attention of the REVIEW before. Most certainly there is room in China for a society that will work *with* the Chinese of China and with the China Society of America in bringing about closer relations between the two great Republics of the Pacific. At present the American University Club of Shanghai is the only organization in the International Settlement, outside of certain religious and missionary organizations, in which Chinese and foreigners *work together* for mutual betterment and assistance. Most certainly we agree with Dr. Mei when he suggests an America Society of China, but we would suggest a Chinese-American Society similar to one recently organized in Canton, in which Chinese and Americans can and *do* work together in bringing about closer relations between the two countries—something very necessary if the future peace of the world is to be maintained.

The Christian Missionary's Opportunity.

BY JULEAN ARNOLD
American Commercial Attache

WHERE in the world is there a country which presents greater opportunities for constructive work or which needs it more than does China? We speak of the New China not because of any great changes in the appearance of the country, for the villages, towns and cities of this country are little different to-day in outward appearances from what they were decades ago. It is the New China internally rather than externally. The nation has experienced a change in heart and mind. China of to-day is receptive to the lessons of Western civilization. The abolition of the three-legged essay, the persistent call for a representative constitutional government, the anti-opium campaign, the development of the native press, the growth of nationalism, and last but not least the development of modern education, these are the forces which acclaim the New China.

Present day China is receptive. Its stereotyped system of education over a period of many decades cast the intellect of the nation in a mould and robbed it of initiative, leaving it stagnant. Environment has been a big factor in the development of initiative in America. We note this even when contrasting the peoples of the South and North and East and West in the United States. So also has environment had to do in a large way with the present day lack of initiative in China. The New China is a China of a new environment. It is the environment of initiative just as the old China was the environment of imitation. We are creators as well as creatures of our environment.

The New China is creating for itself a new environment, an environment in which initiative and group activity will play a commanding part. What China is fifty years from to-day depends upon the objectives toward which these new forces are to work. Are they to serve the common good in a constructive way not only for China but for the cause of civilization in general, or are they to serve in a destructive way the selfish interests of a few and be a curse to civilization? Herein lies the opportunity for the Christian missionary.

It makes but little difference where the Christian missionary may be called in China, opportunities for the encouragement of constructive endeavor present themselves in every province, every city and every village of this great populous country. His knowledge of the language, his deep sympathy toward the people, and his professed desire to assist in the betterment and uplift of the community should put him in the position of distinct advantage in the encouragement and development of constructive endeavor on the part of the communities in which he works, so that he might more effectively put the Bible into the school-room, the yamen, the office, the factory and the community, not literally, but figuratively, for to get results its teachings will have to be wrought into the sinew of the nation.

The New China is now in a state of transition. It is passing from a Medieval to a Modern civilization. It almost staggers us as we look out on the horizon of the new day and realize the significance to this nation of 350,000,000 souls, of modern industry, commerce and agriculture and behold vast armies of its sons and daughters moving from the simple surroundings of their peasant and village life into the more complex conditions accompanying the factory, the corporate business organization, and the congested municipalities. Individualism, even though represented in China by the larger unit, the family, must and will give way to group activity. The call for leadership, for men of character and vision, in this new society will be a loud and long one. It will be heard in every village, town and city in this vast country, in fact, where in China to-day can we not hear this call.

A great wealth of undeveloped resources in minerals awaits the engineer, the scientist, the laborer and the financier of the New China. Hundreds of millions of acres of fertile lands await the applications of scientific methods of agriculture to make them trebly productive. Millions of acres of barren hill lands await afforestation with its attendant blessing. Good roads, modern school-houses, agricultural experimental stations, sanitation, irrigation, rural credits, and modern transportation facilities are essentials to the farmers of the New China. Household industry is to be superseded by the factory, with all the problems in sanitation, organization of labor and capital, congested city populations, education and morals which are attendant upon an industrial society. Along with this great industrial development there will be great accumulations of wealth, their attendant opportunities and responsibilities. Big business with its manifold ramifications must accompany the transition from the bamboo to the iron age. Railways, steamship lines, electric power and all that machinery and modern invention have meant to Western society will enter into the life of the New China. These developments in all their varying phases call for organization. Individualism must give way to group activity, to organization in the larger unit. Over and above all there must develop a still greater organization, an efficient and progressive governmental administration. China must develop the capacity for organization, effective organization and organization for a common constructive end.

The Christian missionary possessed with a vision sees in this great transition, involving a large portion of the human race, marvelous opportunities for service. He realizes the call for initiative, for leadership, for men of character and vision and he also sees the dangers ahead. How is he to develop among those with whom he comes into contact the capacity for leadership and organization, and guide this leadership and organization into channels destined to make for the uplift and advancement not only of the Chinese people but of the world at large? Every language probably carries some such proverb as "Great things have humble beginnings." A Chinese proverb says: "*Wan chang kao lou ts'ung-ti ch'i,* (The loftiest towers rise from the ground)." Who of the little group of seven who sixty years ago met with George Williams to study the Bible could have at that time visualized the Y.M.C.A. of to-day, the outgrowth of those meetings?

Some missionaries do too much for those with whom they are working. They do not encourage them in a sufficiently large and effective way to do for themselves. There is likely to be too much preaching and too much teaching and not enough encouragement of activity on the part of others. Unfortunately, there are some of our missionaries in China who are still perpetuating in their educational institutions and other work the China of the essay. I have sat on platforms of mission schools in China where teachers listened with rapt and admiring attention to graduates' essays on the theories of government, essays produced from books just as the three-legged essays of old China were book productions. Probably in nine cases in ten, the graduates who produced these learned essays had gone through school confining their entire educational endeavors to text book work. They go out of the school into real life carrying the text book and essay ideas with them. These are the men who when attaining official position draft wonderful detailed regulations copied from learned volumes, write learned essays and believe themselves embryonic or full-fledged statesmen. The Government offices in Peking are conspicuous with men capable of drafting regulations and writing essays. Few indeed are those who can evolve the machinery necessary for the execution of these regulations, or few indeed are those who seem to be able to draw up regulations adapted to the peculiar needs of the country. They don't know China. They will never learn to know China from text books, especially text books written for peoples other than Chinese. As a Minister of Agriculture in Peking, a few years ago, said, when calling for men in the forestry division: "I want men who can grow trees, not essays."

Dr. Y. T. Tsur, late president of Tsing-hua College, did a big thing for his students when he encouraged them doing volunteer teaching among the children in the villages in proximity to Tsing-hua. This teaching was not of the text book variety, for it laid special emphasis upon manual training and trade school work. Canton Christian College students did a big thing for the encouragement of organized constructive endeavor when they recently set aside one day in the year as labor day, and arranged that the whole student body, men and women, turn out on that day in working-clothes and do some piece of work, properly planned in advance, involving manual labor. This year they are to build a road from the campus to the River and the women students are to feed them when they come in after the toil of the day. Every school in China should celebrate in a somewhat similar way a labor day, not only because it is a good thing for the student body to get-together in some constructive work with a plan, but also to dignify labor and to get away, for a day at least, from the text book idea. Every student in a missionary or any other college or high school in China should be made to give one hour a week to assist a few of the tens of millions of boys and girls in China who are without educational advantages. In addition to the great good which the aggregate of this work would accomplish for schoolless China, it would set a wonderful example to the children thus reached, in unselfish service, and react in a marvelously favorable and much needed way upon those making up this vast army of constructive workers. Those who are not willing to respond to this call to service for their country in this manner should be dropped from the rolls and room made for others who will. I note that schools and colleges in China, following in the path of these institutions abroad, now take great pride in the banners and cups which they can display indicative of athletic conquests. These are alright so far as they go, but why confine banners and cups and contests to competitive tests extending no further than the confines of the athletic field or debating rostrum. Why not have banners and cups to indicate triumphs in constructive endeavor, translating book learning into action beyond the limits of the school premises? These are the banners and cups which will mean most in the making of men and women of character and vision for public spirited service in the New China, the essentials to effective organization.

Medical missonaries have grand opportunities for the encouragement of constructive endeavor in leading those with whom they are working to an active and intelligent interest in sanitation and in furthering a propaganda of sanitation.

Evangelical missionaries can find no riper field for the encouragement of the institutional church, which is an organization in constructive endeavor, than this country lends. Native congregations should be divided into groups for active work. If the Christian converts in a village are not a factor in the improvement of conditions in that village they are certainly not very good Christians. "By their works ye shall know them."

The Young Men's Christian Association stands out in a very striking and prominent way in influencing the young men of China in the development of initiative and in the production of men of character and vision. It has a superb opportunity for the encouragement of constructive endeavor and will undoubtedly meet this opportunity effectively and in full measure.

Probably the greatest field of opportunity in China is in the work with women. Any nation which fails to give to women equal opportunities for education and service with men, handicaps itself when compared with the nations which do. China will never be able to take a place alongside of the nations of the West in a creditable and effective way until her women are educated and trained to serve intelligently as mothers and co-workers in Chinese society. As has been the experience in the West, woman will not achieve the place to which she is entitled until she herself is able to demand it, in spite of the fact that the nation will be bettered by her elevation to that position. The call for women of character and vision, women prepared to become a factor in constructive work in China, is one which offers to missionary institutions exceptional opportunities.

Thus no matter in what line of activity a missionary may be engaged, so long as he has the general welfare of the people among whom he is working at heart, he will, if he is possessed of a vision, direct his efforts so as to prepare leaders, men and women of vision and character determined to become active factors in the moulding of the New China.

China and the War

BY S. K. ZI

The author is a student at St. John's University, Shanghai, and the article is in the nature of a reply to an editorial, appearing in the St. John's Echo for January, by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D., the general tenor of which was that although the Chinese Government had declared war upon Germany yet there was no real enthusiasm felt by the people and no great stirring of the soul of the nation.

THOSE who read the editorial in this issue of the *Echo* must agree with Dr. Pott that China does not seem to show as much enthusiasm as America has shown in the present European war, into which the two sister Republics have recently plunged. They will, perhaps, further agree with him in the reasons enumerated for China's attitude towards the great conflict against Germany. But many of us Chinese are apt to look at the question in quite a different light, and think that some reasons other than those mentioned might as well account for the inactive state of mind of the nation as a whole.

In the first place, the Chinese are a peace-loving and law-abiding people. To them war is always repugnant and intolerable. A continuous and unbroken series of internal disturbances has intensified still more their desire for the restoration of order, and their sad experiences of the past few years would almost make them prefer peace at any cost. The declaration of war against Germany was initiated only by a powerful few, and the majority of the people have never sympathized with the step. It was partly due to this fact that the country was split up and plunged into a turmoil of civil war, and that the North and South are still holding out firmly and refusing to come to an amicable settlement.

The fact that absolutism is about to triumph over democracy within their own country, and that their lives are involved in the struggle for the common cause, further accounts for the disinterestedness of the Chinese people in the greater strife for a similar cause. Their energy and attention are so intensely localized and concentrated on their own salvation, that they care but little for the suppressing of a common foe, that concerns them only indirectly. Were it not for this all-absorbing internal disturbance, the nation might show greater enthusiasm in the war, as peace usually turns men's minds to nobler pursuits of life.

Indifference is another great cause. The Chinese are by nature a "mind-their-own-business" people. So long as their own interests are not infringed, they remain quite satisfied. Their actions are largely passive and they exert themselves only in case of forced necessity. Even at the present juncture when the Republic is on the verge of downfall, few are really earnestly taking an active part in upholding the cause of democracy. The lack of active interest and co-operative virtue has been, and still is, one of the chief obstacles in the nation's forward advance.

Finally, the dense ignorance of the teeming population must be taken as the fundamental cause for China's attitude towards the war. The overwhelming majority of the people are still in the dark and remain untouched by the influence of civilization, and there is no wonder, therefore, that they are blind to the momentous issue of the war. Since they cannot be expected to take an intelligent part even in their own struggle for freedom, it is hard to believe that they can appreciate the greater freedom involved in the war, which affects their interest but slightly. In other words, their minds are so shallow that they

are totally unfit to face deeper problems of life; and their interests are concerned with things so immediate and direct, that they lose sight of the noble sentiment and ideals of humanity.

It is clear, then, that the reason why China does not respond to the call of the Allies with much enthusiasm is that China's participation in the war does not represent the opinion of the whole nation, but only of a small and powerful minority of military aspirants; and that her indifference towards the war is not entirely the outcome of any pro-German sentiment, but has rather grown out of the characteristics peculiar to the Chinese people, and of the situation peculiar to present China.

These views do not differ from those expressed in this month's editorial. Dr. Pott discusses the question from another aspect, and what has been said above is merely to throw some light from the Chinese viewpoint upon the perplexing disinterestedness of the nation with respect to the world-wide conflict.

Vegetable Oils

ONE of the most interesting phenomena of the trend of international commerce during the past decade—and particularly accentuated as the result of the war—has been the increasing utilization of vegetable oils. This is a subject of prime importance to merchants in the Far East, owing to the fact that China, Japan, India, Malaysia and Oceania are large producers of the nuts and seeds from which some of the most valuable of these vegetable oils are made. It is, of course, true that the utilization of vegetable oils has been developed in China and in many other countries in Asia for centuries without attracting much attention in the Western world, owing to the fact that in Asia these vegetable oils have principally been made use of in the dietary, whereas the Westerner has mostly depended upon animal fats for the corresponding nutritive ingredients. The war, however, has very strongly brought to the attention of the Western world the value of these vegetable oils as elements of human food; and, added to this demand of vegetable oils for human consumption as a substitute for animal fats, there has been an ever-increasing demand for vegetable oils for industrial uses.

In America the most important of vegetable oil industries is that of cotton-seed oil. Until several decades ago cotton-seeds were generally considered as a by-product of the gins; as is only natural, America as the chief cotton-growing country is also the largest producer of cotton-seed oil. In normal times about three-fourths of America's product is used at home, the balance being exported. Cotton-seed oil is used as a substitute for olive oil in salads, and previously to the outbreak of war was employed largely in America in making soaps, candles, lubricating oil and putty. An interesting fact also to note is that cotton-seed oil enters largely into the composition of margarine. In these war days cotton-seed oil is mostly employed in the manufacture of glycerine, which eventually is transformed into dynamite and other forms of explosives.

Cotton-seed oil is also fairly well-known in the Far East, but as an article of commerce it is far over-shadowed by the oil of various kinds of beans, particularly the soya-bean, which is raised to such a large extent in Manchuria. Something like 200,000 tons of soya-bean oil are at present being used annually in the United States and a large proportion of this quantity is imported from the Far East, to a great extent from Japan, the oil being expressed from beans grown in Manchuria. It would at first seem to be an incongruity that so bulky an article as beans are should be conveyed thousands of miles overland and by sea to Japan for the purpose of having the oil extracted, as at first glance the assumption would naturally be that the logical procedure would be to have the oil extracted near where the beans are grown. But, owing to the fact that the residue after the oil has been extracted, which appears in the form of bean cake, must at any rate be transported to Japan for manuring purposes, its high nitrogen content being particularly valuable when applied to the impoverished and volcanic soil of the Island Empire, freight charges in either case are practically the same; and Japan's capitalists have found that it is cheaper in the great majority of cases to freight the beans to Japan and have the oil extracted there, rather than to have it done in Manchuria itself. Nevertheless, there is a large bean oil extracting industry at Dairen and, as a matter of fact, it is from that port that the greater proportion of the oil destined for America is shipped. Many of the vessels of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, when making the trans-Pacific voyage, frequently carry no other cargo than soya-bean oil.

As is well-known, there has been of late a constantly increasing export of peanut (ground-nut) oil from China to America. Before the war many thousands of tons of both shelled and unshelled groundnuts were shipped, principally from Tsingtao by German firms, to Marseilles, which in pre-war-days was practically the sole source of all the groundnut oil in international commerce. The annual output was over 15,000,000 gallons a year of edible, and almost as much inedible, oil. This Marseilles oil was used all over Europe as a salad oil, sometimes being mixed with olive oil; and its use in America is now being extended in the same direction.

China and Japan have also of late extended their export of rape-seed oil to the United

States. This oil is the basis of colza and other illuminating oils, besides being used in the manufacture of artificial leather. Another oil for which the war has caused an ever-increasing demand is that extracted from the castor-bean. Castor oil has been found to be by far the best lubricant for aeroplane motors. India has always supplied the greater part of the castor oil of commerce, but the demand for it has been so great that an impetus has been given to the production of the castor-bean in China, and recent Customs' reports show that there has been a considerable export from China to America of this oil.

Many other kinds of vegetable oils play an important part in the trade of Asiatic countries, but they do not form any part of the trade of China. For instance, a most valuable oil is made from copra, which is merely the kernel of the fruit of the cocoanut palm. The principal exporters of copra are the Philippines, Java, Ceylon and India, in the order named. Previous to the outbreak of the war the largest copra-crushing industry of the world was to be found at Harburg, near Hamburg. Copra is also one of those articles which experience has shown it pays best to transport in its raw state, leaving the oil extracting to be done near where the resultant copra meal can be used to the best advantage. More than half of the copra oil produced enters into the composition of various kinds of food, the remainder being used chiefly for making soap. The production of copra oil in the United States for 1917 is estimated at 25,000,000 gallons, with an equal amount imported largely from Japan. Cocoanut oil solidifies at an ordinary temperature and is almost clear white in color; it should not be confused with cocoa butter, which is a by-product of the manufacture of chocolate from the cocoa-bean, in fact, the present practice in the manufacture of chocolate is to a great extent to extract the valuable cocoa butter—which is used largely for pharmaceutical purposes—and to replace it with the cheaper cocoanut oil.

There has in recent years also been a greatly increased use of oil from the palm, palm oil being produced from the fleshy pericarp surrounding the kernel, while palm kernel oil is produced from the kernel, this latter oil being, by the way, one of the ingredients of an American toilet soap which has recently been introduced into China with marked sucess. Palm oil is used in the tin plate industry, where it is used as a flux while the plates are being coated. Palm oil, as we learn from an excellent article on this subject in *The Americas*, the house organ of the National City Bank of New York, differs from most vegetable oils in that it requires to be produced at the source of the fruit, as the fleshy pericarp does not stand transportation. The fruit is gathered from the wild trees, which grow in vast groves a short distance inland from the coast, and is brought by natives to the oil mills situated at heads of transportation. Palm kernel oil can, like other oils, be pressed at a distance from the source of the nuts, and is for this reason of more importance industrially than palm oil proper. It is much like cocoanut oil, being a solid white fat, suitable for making vegetable lards and butters, as well as soap and candles.

G. W. M.

The American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp

The following are extracts from an excellent article—in its original shape too long for the columns of the Review—by Capt. Hayes A. Kroner, U. S. A., who was one of the "managers" of the American Red Cross Camp at Tientsin.

JUST because the American Red Cross reaches out with its willing powers to help all and any people in all or any parts of the world, is the reason why there was an American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp in Tientsin after the disastrous floods of last autumn. The waters were raging about the lands and many people had hardly been able to realize the immensity of the catastrophe, nor had they yet time to realize what famines and suffering really stared them in the face, before the minds and hearts of some two or three prominent Americans in China, notably His Excellency, the American Minister in Peking, Dr Paul S. Reinsch, and Roger S. Greene, of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, besought the Home Committee of the American Red Cross for aid in money, that America might stand as one of those who were promptly willing and anxious to do their bit in helping China in this grave hour of need. One of the forms of helping these people took shape in a Camp to be established in a centralized locality for housing and feeding, and providing work for 5,000 refugees in Tientsin. And thus we come to the birth of the American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp.

Mr. Greene found willing helpers in Tientsin and in Peking. Mr Hussey, of Shattuck and Hussey, architects, volunteered to act as architect for a camp, and the services of local engineers were engaged to help in the organization of the plans for the construction of a camp. A site was chosen at the extreme South-end of the ex-German Concession, and through the valuable assistance of Colonel Chas. C. Ting, freedom for the use of the land was gained. It was on the 10th of October, less than 3 weeks after the floods began to rage about the country, that ground was first broken for the Camp, and on the 12th of October the actual building of the Camp commenced. Materials of wood and kaoliang stalk, weitze and straw, brick and cement, all began to arrive promptly, and, almost as if in a night, there had suddenly appeared a great army of natives, under efficient engineers to mould the wood and reeds and mud into huts for housing the refugees. Eight hundred and twenty-five mud huts were built, a large Administration and a large school and a large Supply building were erected; stables and conservatory of a very prominent American in Tientsin were rapidly

transformed into bath-rooms and hospitals; and on the 13th of November, 1917, there was a complete village, surrounded by a reed-fence, with gates opening only on the back streets, a village with homes, baths, hospitals, fuel-yards and a fire department, ready to receive the hundreds of refugees that had already been beseeching the workmen to let them come in to live. The generosity of Mr. MacGowan, who gave the land for the Headquarters of the Camp, backed up by every assistance from the mechanics and others of his firm, added greatly to the encouragement of the constructing engineers on the ground,—and to help control the army of workmen, enlisted men from the American Troops were requisitioned and performed most valuable work.

Colonel Edward Sigerfoos, commanding the American garrison in Tientsin, very early offered his sympathy and assistance, together with as many of his officers as might be needed, to Mr. Greene for the Administration of the Camp. His offer was accepted, and two weeks before the Camp was ready to receive its population, Colonel Sigerfoos, assisted by the officers chosen by him, had ready plans for receiving the people and for administration of the Camp that were immediately applicable the moment the New City was completed.

Each family of refugees was admitted to the Camp as a unit, and its members were stringently examined physically, were recorded on voluminous Health cards, were taken to bath-rooms for men and women, were given clean clothes, and were reunited finally in a whole family group, thoroughly cleaned, sterilized, vaccinated, and clothed with new clothes throughout. These family groups were taken in charge of by a soldier who marched them to the Administration building, where the entire family was tagged, recorded and written up in every possible way that might give evidence of where they came from, how old they were, what part of the Camp they were assigned to, how much clothes they received, how many quilts they needed and how many rations of food they needed. These recorders were clerks from the American soldiers, and were assisted in speaking to the people by efficient interpreters. Captain Charles H. Morrow, now Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow, was the Camp Executive officer. At the Administration Headquarters there was Capt R. T. McDonnell, watching and checking over the records of every family. At the Supply Headquarters there was Captain Hayes A. Kroner, who checked the measurements of the rations, who directed the issue of fuel, who watched the supply of all items for maintenance and repair of the Camp, who had the double duty of squeezing out of every dollar all it was worth that the money might be spent in the most economical fashion, and yet see that every refugee was treated absolutely fairly and and as liberally as he deserved. Mark Liu has been his most valued assistant in arranging conferences with leading Chinese, and particularly in helping make a careful watch on the prices that we paid for all items bought for the Camp. Carrying on with unfailing devotion to duty at the Admission Rooms and in the Camp Hospital were Dr. Iva M. Miller, Major A. C. Miller, Dr. Sheh, Major Guthrie, Dr. Diederichs, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Johnstone, some of whom worked early in the admission days, others gave their services as the days went on; and changes, many in the residence of the Doctors, have given us a varied number of wonderful men and women who guaranteed to guard the Vital Thing of the Camp, its *Health.*

December was far advanced ere the last person was admitted to the Camp, when the city had a population of 4,800 souls. There was not a moment lost in arranging for some form of government for these people and to begin school-work and industrial systems among them. Each Company was given a Captain from among its male members, each four Companies were banded together to form a Battalion under the charge of an efficient Interpreter, and each three Battalions formed a regiment, directly under an enlisted man of the Army. These agencies responded with all ease to the will of the Camp Commander, and through this system he was able to approach the people of the Camp most thoroughly in regard to sanitation, good behaviour, neatness and conduct generally. He instituted a system of drills for the boys from 6 to 15 years of age, who were formed into Companies for drill by experienced soldiers, who taught them lessons in calisthenics and marching; he instituted a system of schools for all of the boys and girls in the Camp and placed apparatus and material at the disposal of older people to improve their education. Through these agencies the Supply Officer was able to make the manner of issue to the families a most orderly and non-confusive institution: he was able to see where additions were needed and subtractions advisable in the amounts of food given, and also to control, in the most economical manner, the issue of the 10 catties of stalk that were given to each family per day for fuel; and it was made easy to teach them to take care of the property in the Camp, and many a lesson against stealing was so perfectly taught in the earlier days of the Camp that this crime practically disappeared by the middle of December. If any family or person had a grievance, Mark Liu interpreted his requests to the Commander,—and throughout the life of the Camp no one has been hurt or injured or been wrongfully treated—because the system of government was firm and just.

Thus these happy people lived, multiplied, and some were gathered to their fathers, for these many weeks. Their home life was not monotonous,—there was singing taught, there was many a public meeting, there were days when gifts were made to the Camp of sweet potatoes, of white flour, and the day that the Supply Officer introduced beef and cabbage into the bill of fare was a day of great rejoicing among all. But they also gave gifts, and the many ceremonies, strictly after the fashion dear to the Chinese hearts, of gay banners and flags and gaudy dresses and brass horns, in which gifts were made to those who had especially endeared themselves to the Camp, were red-letter days and will long be remembered.

The food given to these poor people was varied and given in large quantities. Thousands of catties of millet and corn meal and kaoliang meal and rice and cabbage and beef have been given to them, the value of which runs beyond $25,000 Mexican. The fuel given these people was ample for their daily needs, and its value has gone beyond $8,000 Mexican. The Camp is lighted by electricity and lanterns are available for indoor work where the electric lights failed to penetrate. The maintenance of the Camp has passed a cost of $6,000 and money has not only been spent in keeping the local Camp hospital up-to-date but many patients in the early days of the Camp were sent to other hospitals, and the cost of maintaining them there has passed beyond $3,000 Mexican. Wages have

been paid, salaries have been paid, and they add another $1,000 to the cost. The original outlay for construction went beyond $23,000. Yet the whole sum of the cost is but a mite when compared to the good that has been done, and the few dollars here spent are but a bit when one thinks of what one might do with millions, when the poor are crying for help far away from our Camp. Cooperation has been the keynote of the success of the Camp, loyalty to the ideas of its founders has kept the expenses down, and the economy enforced, yet carrying with it a liberal provision for all, has been markedly noticeable. The cost of feeding an adult has been varying between $0.04 and $0.05 per day Mexican, and the cost of food and fuel has been between $0.06 and $0:07 per day, and the total monthly cost, for overhead expenses and all, have varied between $0.075 and $0.0875 per day Mexican. It seems a little and yet it has been very generous for these people, which shows that poor indeed must they be when they cannot support themselves.

Opportunity has not been lost to teach these people the necessity for industry. Many hundreds were employed on labor in the Camp, making mats, clothes and general work. Many men obtained work for themselves, and their families became partially self-supporting. Sight was not lost of this income, and those families who began to earn a living were not given so freely of food and fuel, and those who became entirely self-supporting were given only a home. Lessons in sanitation have shown remarkable results. Among a people used to soiling the ground at any time and at any place, there has not been seen one instance of public soiling of the ground in this Camp. Every individual bathed once a week, and they delighted in the warm bath-rooms, with warm water, and lots of slippery soap-suds and warm, dry towels. He who laughs at the idea of Chinese of the poorer classes taking a bath, has only to visit this Camp and see for himself what ease it is to teach these poor people to bathe, if you give them the proper conditions.

If there is a beginning, there must be an end. And if this Camp was once begun, so it is going to end. Those in power gave a promise to the People of the Concessions, that by April 1st, 1918, every refugee in the Camp would have been removed beyond the Concessions, and the Camp wiped off the face of the earth. This promise is being carried out. Every family who leaves the Camp either has found a home for himself and family, or else he is going to be conducted to homes found for him by the Camp Supply Officer. Every family has been placed, they have been given all of the moveable articles from their huts,—their kuo (cooking pot), straw mats and doors and all the clothes they possessed,—and with them some money, the amount of which is sufficient to enable them to pay their way home or rent their hut for two months and have a few cents left over. Several days rations are given and also fuel to last them for several days. They have been given transportation to the new homes that they have found. And every effort has been made to see that people who left the Camp did not stay or loiter in the Concessions.

The cost of breaking the Camp has been large, yet very small. Where $7,000 was needed to maintain the Camp for the month of March, the Camp has been maintained on a diminishing scale of rations and the benevolent policy of giving a bonus in cash and rations to every family who leave the Camp has been carefully followed, so that $6,500 will cover the cost for the last month. When you realize that rent has been paid for homes for these people, that additional villages have been placed and rented for these people, and that those who had homes were given money and food, it seems a remarkable thing that so wonderful a plan for locating a people here and there, far and wide, comfortably and liberally protected for days after they leave, could have been worked out so quickly and promptly,—for it was only on the 5th of March that the answer to the problem was found, and within 15 days 825 families have been accounted for in homes for the future.

For months the Stars and Stripes, flying at the head of the tall flag pole in the larger compound of our Camp, with the emblem of the Red Cross flying beneath it,—these emblems of Liberty and Freedom and Benevolence—have flapped their heads over the homes of this model village. The mud is being shaken from the reeds; the mud bricks from the kangs are crumbling away as workmen crush and tear and sweep away the five months' old homes; the familiar faces of this family and of that have long ago disappeared, and the remaining few are packing their little belongings to-day, all ready for the final move from the old Camp. Yet another ten days, and every visible sign of the Camp will have been swept off the face of the earth and our "bit" will have been done. Yet, although the Camp is dead, *long live the Camp!*

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

March 21. The long expected German offensive on the Western front is launched over a 50 mile front; by employing great masses of men and great masses of artillery the enemy penetrates the British front line at certain points between the Scarpe and Vendeuil.

March 22. British flying machines drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bruges dockyard and 3½ tons on enemy billets at Tournai.——The Germans make desperate efforts to cross the Somme but succeed at only a few points; the German losses are estimated at between 30 and 50% of the men engaged; the Germans claim the capture of Peronne and Ham on the Somme, with 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns; the British retire, but in good order and with an unbroken line.

March 23. The suburbs of Paris are being shelled by a German long range gun from a point which is stated to be 60 miles distant.

March 24. An American warship brings into a Pacific port a 60 ft. motor boat, manned by a crew of Germans, supposed to have been operating as a raider in the Pacific.

March 25. The German attacks north of Bapaume continue but their fire is less heavy; the enemy losses continue enormous while their guns are decreasing. ——British air planes carry out a successful raid on the factories at Mannheim.——The long range distance shelling of Paris continues, and it is expected in London that the gun may be tried against the shores of England.——A British official statement is to the effect that the British have retired voluntarily from Bapaume, west of which place there are excel-

lent defences; French reinforcements arrive to assist the British in the region between the Somme and Wancourt; the Germans occupy Nesle and Guiscard; the Germans claim to have captured 45,000 prisoners and 600 guns.——A German message to Russia is to the effect that Germany will evacuate Odessa, on the ground that it is to be considered within the Ukraine.

CHINA

March 24. General Tuan Chi-jui is again appointed Premier.

March 26. In connection with negotiations which are proceeding between China and Japan for cooperation in any action to be taken in Siberia, it is understood that Japan is renewing its requests for certain points eventually eliminated from the Twenty-one demands presented in 1915.

JAPAN

March 25. Tong Shao-yi is entertained at Tokio by the president of the Yokohama Specie Bank at the Bankers' Club; Baron Shibusawa is among those present. Mr. Tong Shao-yi emphasizes the necessity for paying the fullest respect to the characteristics of the Chinese, otherwise real, hearty cooperation could not be expected.

March 26. The Premier, Count Terauchi, addressing the Upper House at Tokio says: "It is difficult to forecast possible developments of the future progress of the war, yet the fear is rightly entertained that the influence of Germany may gradually extend eastward and prove a menace to the peace of the Far East. Should a situation develop endangering the security and well-being of our country or calling for action to protect the common interest of the Allies, this Government is resolved to take determined steps adequately to cope with the situation."

GENERAL

March 20. Count Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to London, is vilified in the Reichstag for his friendliness toward the British at the time of the outbreak of war in 1914.

March 21. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, makes an announcement of the shipping situation as it stood at the end of last year; this shows that the Allies lost 12,548,000 tons, and gained by new construction and the capture of enemy tonnage 9,183,000 tons, making the net loss for the year over 3,000,000 tons.——A Reuter's telegram states that the Allies by their action in taking over Dutch shipping lying in their ports have retrieved the Dutch Government from making a delicate decision, and now Germany cannot accuse Holland of acquiescing in the Allies demands.

March 23. The United States Food Administration orders the consumption of wheat reduced by half until the new harvest, so that the Allies may be furnished with the necessary supplies.

March 25. Reuter's agency telegraphs from New York a telegram of several thousand words giving the principal contents of a speech delivered by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, in a speech to the National Marine League, showing the marvels of shipping construction in America—an industry which had been created

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out of nothingness. On March 2, 1918, the number of workmen employed in America's shipyards was 236,000 as compared with 45,000 in 1916. The total amount of American steel construction on March 1 was 8,205,708 deadweight tons.

America

Natives of Alsace-Lorraine, born of French parents, certified by a Consul of France, will not be considered enemy aliens.

On February 21, bids were being received for the construction of five airplanes to be used in the establishment of an aerial route between Washington, Philadelphia and New York for the delivery of firstclass mail, by Postmaster General Burleson, of the Post Office Department, Washington. The call for bids required that the airplanes shall be complete, capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail a distance of not less than 200 miles without stop.

Men and Events

H. C. Herman, Y. M. C. A. Secretary from Madras, India, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 4:30 o'clock. The musical program will consist of a male quartet, trio, duet and a solo.

Among the passengers who recently arrived in Japan from America, and who will be later coming to China, is George C. Schneider of Mischner and Schneider of New York, a purchaser of hats, braids and general merchandise.

Mrs. J. F. Ellis, accompanied by her parents, Mr. & Mrs. C. Patterson, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco by the s.s. *Nippon Maru*, March 20, *en route* to Tientsin, where Mr. Ellis is established as a mechanical engineer and teacher at the Peiyang University.

Japan papers report the marriage of Miss Louise Culty, the daughter of the founder of the largest dairying establishment in Shanghai (whose wife was a Japanese), to Tamaichiro Imoto, private secretary to the president of the Kawasaki Dock Company, in Kobe last week. Mr. Imoto had just returned to Japan from a trip to America.

Japanese papers report that a hitch has occurred in the negotiation between the American Government and the Japanese shipping companies as regards the supply of tonnage, in that America had requested the tonnage to be supplied by April 30 at the latest, whereas none of the shipping interests in Osaka or Kobe are prepared to make delivery before the end of September.

Kosaku Yamada, a Japanese composer, is now making a tour of the United States. Mr. Yamada studied in Berlin and organized the Philharmonic Society in Tokio, where he directed concerts which won the applause of Europeans residing there and the Japanese. On his way to America he spent a number of weeks in Honolulu, where he appeared in concerts.

The third general meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor was held on Saturday, March 23, at the Oriental Hotel. The Constitution was discussed and adopted article by article. C. C. Nieh, president of the Society, opened the meeting, and Y. C. Tong was unanimously elected vice-chairman of the Society. The Society joined in entertaining the American Minister from Peking.

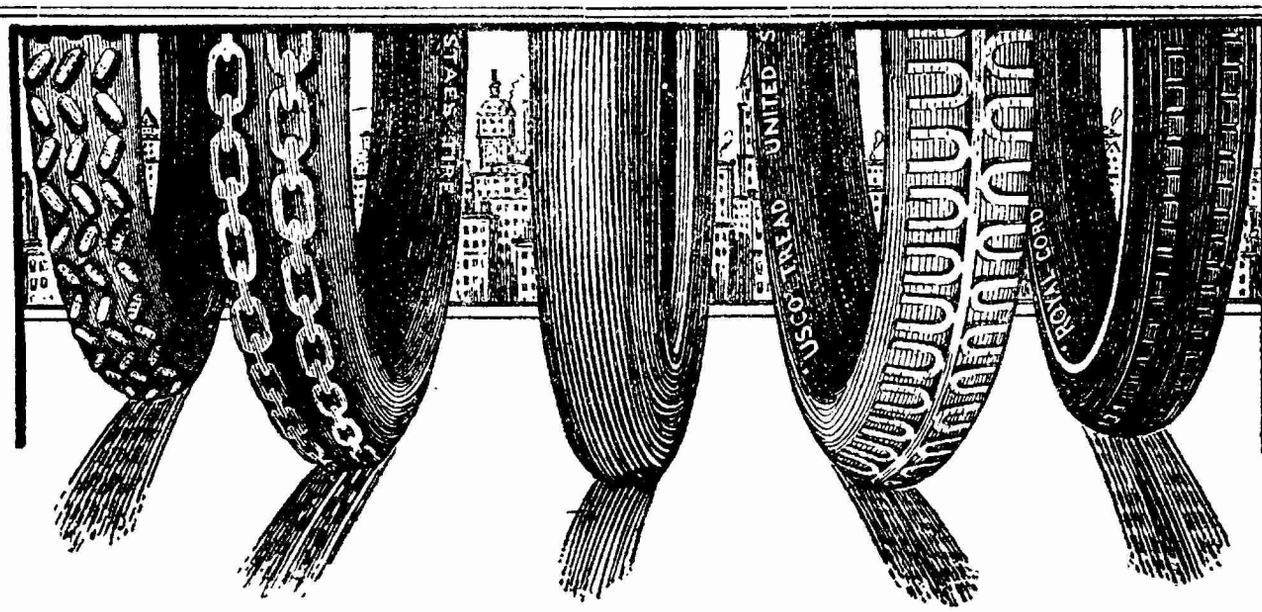
J. W. Gallagher, manager of the U. S. Steel Products Co., Shanghai, residing at 319 Avenue Joffre, has been appointed a member of the French Municipal Council, he being the first American to receive this honor. This action, according to M. Wilden, Acting-Consul General for France, was taken owing to the fact that it is felt, in view of the growing American community and interests in the French Settlement, that there should be an American member on the Council.

An entertainment in aid of the North China flood victims was given at the Olympic Theater on Wednesday, March 27, at 8.30 o'clock p.m. There were songs and dances by the cast and chorus of the American Co., S.V.C., Minstrel troupe, and other good features. The program began with acrobatic and sleight-of-hand stunts by Han Ching-wen and his able company of performers, and Dr. John gave some examples of thought-reading. The total proceeds of the entertainment will go to the relief funds. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of its founding by giving a banquet at the Astor House Hotel in Shanghai Friday evening, April 12. Since the banquet will in a way typify America's re-entrance into the world arena as a maritime nation, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is said to be sparing no expense in planning to make the affair a success. It is rumored that there are many surprises in store for the guests in the form of American-grown products and souvenirs, sent to Shanghai especially for the occasion.

At a sitting of the Shanghai Mixed Court last Monday, with the Italian Assessor, Mr. Ros, and Magistrate Yui on the Bench, mention was made of the *Shunpao* (Chinese newspaper) case in which, at a previous sitting, judgment for $300,000 had been given against the defendant newspaper-owners. Assessor Ros then stated that Messrs. Fleming and Rose, American attorneys, and Mr. Matsuoka, a Japanese lawyer, had addressed to the Japanese Consul General a communication in which a passage occurred which he considered as being in contempt of court, viz.: "It is unnecessary to comment on the judgment further than to say that it cannot be reconciled with the principles of equity and good conscience that are supposed to govern the administration of justice in the Mixed Court." Mr. Fleming replied, as did also Mr. Rose, that the expression used was one in common practice. The Japanese lawyer said he did not apologize and he wanted to know why the Court had summoned him, a Japanese subject, to appear. At a sitting of the Court held the following day, W. A. C. Platt, who appeared as new counsel for the defendants, asked for and was granted leave to file an application for a rehearing of the case, the application to be heard within eight days, and at the same time E. W. Godfrey, counsel for the Pooyi Cotton Mill, which was acting surety for the *Shunpao* defendants, asked that the sealing the Italian Assessor also orders be removed; granted this request.

The following "causerie" is contributed to *L'Echo de Chine* (Shanghai) by A.V.: "If you want to find something to laugh about it is only necessary to open your copy of the *Municipal Gazette* (International Settlement), while on the contrary in the French Municipal Gazette there is never anything that will make anyone laugh even a little bit; there everything is heavy and sifted with care. For example the means that are recommended to avoid plague are such as to make the reader cheerful. When I speak of the means I am speaking of those given in the *Municipal Gazette*. The recommendation addressed to the Chinese says that they should not leave home, there is no danger in the house. Addressing foreigners, the recommendations change their tone and relate that a mask is indispensable (above all indoors) for those whose work brings them among Chinese. After long reflection I have been able to deduce that the Chinese houses are healthy for them, seeing they are advised not to go out of them, whereas our dirty European and American huts are infected and also ourselves, so that the only means of protecting the unfortunate Chinese who are obliged to work with us is to place a mask on us so as to prevent our communicating the microbes to them. By way of consolation, this amazing *Gazette* flatly declares that there is no cure, thus evidently to save us from incurring useless expense. The disease is defined thus with elegance: headache, fever, spitting of blood, and *kaupt*."



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Hankow Peking

The truth of the statement made some months ago in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* by Sam Blythe, that without China to draw upon for raw supplies Japan would be commercially helpless is well exemplified by the present situation in the pig iron market. In previous times Japan drew most of its pig iron supplies from India, but last year the export from that quarter was inconsequential owing to the extreme difficulty of securing licences for export. Canada was then drawn upon, but that country has also recently placed an embargo on pig iron. China is now practically the only country open to Japan for the supply of this commodity.

There recently has been organized in America a National Ball and Bat Fund, the purpose of which is to supply baseball equipment to the members of the American units in France. The Fund has the approval of President Wilson, who issued a special proclamation on behalf of the Fund. "Since this Fund offers an opportunity for introducing the American National Game right into the Kaiser's own backyard," to use the words of the National Secretary, it is hoped that all Americans in China will contribute to the fund. Contributions should be sent to J. B. Davies, secretary-treasurer of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, at No. 5 Jinkee Road, or to the Squires Bingham Company at 17 Nanking Road.

The *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe), in reprinting a paragraph from MILLARD'S REVIEW of several weeks ago, in which was related the experience of the late Mr. Hill in selecting as representative at Shanghai the agent of a Japanese steamship line and pointing out the necessity of American business firms being represented in Asia by Americans or by persons of unquestioned American sympathies, comments as follows: "This sounds all very plausible, but it is flying in the face of Judge Gary and the whole gospel of Japanese brains and American money. In the case mentioned the Japanese brains seem to have got the best of the deal. It is not only in China that such things happen. There are many stories in Japan of very promising sole agencies whose object seemed to be the keeping of a particular line of foreign goods out of the country, while the agent made a Japanese imitation or imported something on which there was a large margin of profit. Such things have happened in other countries besides China and Japan. In short, a business man must always be careful, and in Japan he has to be very careful."

The report of the special committee, consisting of L. Jezierski (chairman), C. Holliday, R. R. Hynd, S. B. Neill and P. Peebles, appointed early last year to go into the question of the redemption of Municipal loans, appears in Part III. of the Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the Year 1917. The committee enquired into, among other things, the question whether any distinction should be drawn between loans for general purposes and loans for the Electricity Department. The committee in its report recommends that the allocation of such-and-such debentures to the electricity department should be abolished, and that moneys lent should be shown as direct loans; that, as the Electricity Department benefits by obtaining money on the credit of the Council, the Department should be charged a commission of one per cent per annum over and above the interest the Council has to pay; that in respect of new loans to the Electricity Department the latter shall pay half-yearly to the Council a commission at the rate of one per cent per annum on the amount of its debit balance in addition to an amount equivalent to the annual service of loans repayable, in forty years, under Sinking Fund, beginning after the seventh year; and as regards the existing indebtedness which appeared under the heading of Debentures allocated to the Department, and amounted on January 1 to Tls. 5,069,000, a fixed rate of interest of 6½ per cent be paid half-yearly to the Council, the principal amount to be extinguished by payments under a Sinking Fund spread over not more than 25 years.

American Export Firms Ask Relief From U. S. Import Restrictions

As mentioned in the REVIEW last week, the new United States import regulations are causing great difficulties to American exporting firms in China, and a meeting was held last Wednesday by the committee of the American Chamber of Commerce and representatives of practically all American firms in Shanghai to consider the matter. The meeting was presided over by W. A. Burns, of the American Trading Company, who is the president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and upon his invitation V. Meyer, head of the firm of Andersen, Meyer & Co., who has had extensive cable correspondence on the subject, explained the situation. He stated among other things:—"It comes to this, we cannot export anything without a permit and that permit will not be issued until the business of purchase and sale is completed. Business in China under those circumstances becomes impossible, and I don't think that was what the authorities at home had in mind in framing the rule. They do not realise the problem of exchange which we have to deal with here."

After some discussion it was decided to address a cablegram, to be addressed to the American Minister for transmission to the State Department, drawing attention to the hardships shippers had to undergo if their interpretation of the recent ruling was the correct one, and a second cablegram is to be addressed to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, calling attention to the message coming forward through Minister Reinsch.

American Minister Reinsch's Visit to Shanghai

A plea for international cooperation of activities leading to a closer knitting of international interests, particularly for China's welfare, in the development of this country after the war, was made by the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, at a tiffin at the Carlton Cafe given in his honor last Tuesday by the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce.

Even while this great struggle is in progress to-day on the continent of Europe, said the American Minister, it is fitting that we should strengthen our purpose for what is to follow after the war, for we need not fear that the struggle in Europe is to wreck the world. The world will stand the shock, and there will be room left for the peaceful, united efforts of the Allied nations, that are now fighting shoulder to shoulder, in maintaining the commercial supremacy of the world.

Even if, as a result of the crucial struggle at this moment being enacted in Europe, the Central Powers should in consequence of the Russian situation again

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The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
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temporary continental advantage, said Dr. Reinsch, mastery of the seas remains with the Allies. . . . Here the Minister's words were drowned in applause. . . . and the mastery of the seas, he continued, will be the dominant factor in the development of the new world that will evolve. He expressed extreme hopefulness of the ultimate outcome of the war; he could not conceive an end of the struggle by which the Central Powers could gain anything at all commensurate to the losses that had been inflicted upon them. Even at the present moment he could not see any reason for despondency; the enemy is making his supreme effort, but our lines will hold, and the cost to the enemy will spell his defeat.

These remarks were led up to by a brief impression of Dr. Reinsch's observations of conditions in the Philippine Islands, whence he arrived yesterday on the U. S. A. T. *Warren*. He had visited the Islands in order to get some first-hand knowledge of what his countrymen had done and were doing for the people of the archipelago, and what he found there would concern all residents of China, for there is a close relationship between China and the islands to the south. He was happy to have had an opportunity to visit the Islands; no American, he thought, who had recently visited the Philippines could have left without feeling pride in what had been accomplished there. The work done had certainly been admirable, a work unexcelled in the annals of colonial achievement. The Islands had been raised to the American standard of things, which meant nothing less than the transferring of a people to a totally different channel of thought and activity.

The feeling between Filipinos and Americans is on an excellent basis of friendliness and cooperation. What had been done was done by following the scheme of action laid down by the original Commission to the Islands, and it was a controversial point whether all that had been done was warranted, but the fact remained that the people were prosperous and satisfied. The work done in the Philippines would be interesting to China, as the Islands are as a bridge between China and America. There was need in China for the tropical products of the south, and the Chinese in the Islands are particularly active and successful.

After the war there must be a greater, closer relationship between the countries of the torrid and temperate climates on both sides of the world, and as a result of the war the peoples would be drawn closer together in a lasting unity that would give rise to policies of coordinating economic principles and processes. The countries now fighting shoulder to shoulder would after the war continue to pool their interests to an even greater extent.

One fact brought out by the war most glaringly was the world-importance of food supply and its husbanding. This supply must be added to and the use of substitutes studied and understood to such a degree that the pressure of population would be made less intense. The tropics, and the undeveloped regions of China, are great reservoirs of food supply as yet untapped, and it was of international importance and interest that these supplies should be developed and conserved.

It is particularly needful that China be made a common ground for future activities along lines that would be helpful to China as well as to the developers. There must be a general agreement in principle that will protect China and her needs, by the concentration of energy and capital, individually and collectively. What one country does for China accrues for the benefit of all.

China as a field for fruitful enterprise, continued the speaker, is unlimited. If all the railways and drainage systems planned and projected were completed there would still be room, and need, for as many more. If the lands in this country could be developed as such lands are developed in western countries, China could support double the present population, and the world would heave a sigh of relief, for it would demonstrate that the capacity of the world had been doubled.

The Minister was introduced by Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, who said that he would no doubt be interested in the increasing activities of Americans in the trade of the port of Shanghai and China generally. Recently Mr. Sammons had occasion to prepare a report on the trade of Shanghai for 1917 and he had found that this totalled in the neighborhood of Tls. 600,000,000, or roughly that number of American gold dollars. This was more than half of the entire trade of China, whereas in former years the trade of Shanghai had averaged 40 to 45 per cent of the nation's trade. It was interesting to note that America's share in the Tls. 600,000,000 trade of Shanghai was greater than that of any other one nation, this as a result of war time conditions, when trade with European countries had been diverted to the United States.

At the close of the tiffin, which was marked by the "Star Spangled Banner" played by the Carlton orchestra, W. A. Burns and W. S. Fleming, presidents of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association, escorted the Minister to the reception hall where the guests had opportunity to meet him.

A welcome reception was given to Dr. Reinsch at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building under the auspices of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Society for Constructive Endeavor, Kiangsu Educational Association, World's Chinese Students' Federation, American Returned Students' Club and National Vocational Education Association of China.

The meeting was opened at five o'clock yesterday afternoon by C. C. Nieh, chairman for the reception, who, in welcoming the Minister, remarked that Dr. Reinsch was one of the best friends to China and had a genuine sympathy for China.

Dr. Reinsch said that education was the most important problem that China had to solve. The solution of the educational problems depended upon the statesmanship of the Chinese educators.

Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, made an address in Chinese, in which he emphasized the friendship existing between China and America. Dr. Monlin Chiang, representing the Kiangsu Education Association and Vocational Education Association of China, also spoke.

The reception room was decorated with the American and the Chinese flags, with a band playing both Chinese and American tunes.

Among the members present there were many prominent persons: Mrs. Wellington Koo and her sisters Misses Tang; Mr. Sammons, the American Consul-General; Huang Yen-pei, Kiangsu Educa-

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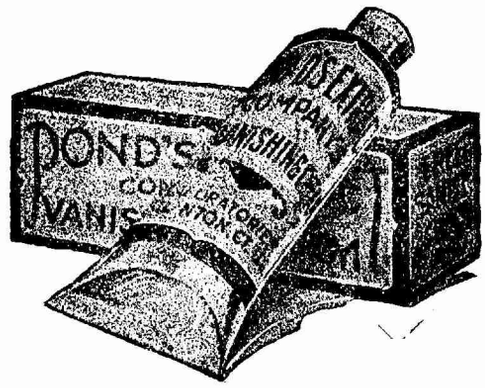

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In the evening at the Columbia Country Club he was the guest of the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, W. A. Burns, president of the Chamber, presiding. It was a private dinner, the guests being: Thomas Sammons, honorary chairman, S. J. Fuller, Consul-General-at-Large, Judge Lobingier, F. la Motte Belin, Dr. Reinsch's private secretary, Willys R. Peck, Consul at Tsingtao, and W. S. Fleming.—*North China Daily News.*

The Importance of Arbor Day for China

The Ching Ming Festival falls this year on April 5, and, in accordance with the Presidential mandate of several years ago, this day is being observed as Arbor Day in China. One of the most potent influences in the development of tree life in China is the University of Nanking, which maintains a college of agriculture and forestry, their work being ably seconded by Dr. Macklin and Prof. Baillie. The Chinese Forestry Association, connected with the University at Nanking, is sending out an appeal calling attention to the practical importance of the lessons which Arbor Day teaches, and it is suggested that not only should students be encouraged to plant trees but advantage should be taken of the opportunity by teachers to explain and to impress on students the results of deforestation, the ravages of which can be noted in all the mountainous districts of China.

Osaka Christian School in Trouble

There has been some trouble in connection with the Momoyama Middle School, a Christian School at Osaka, Japan. Following the dismissal of one of the teachers, the Osaka Gendarmerie received a complaint that "dangerous thoughts" were inculcated at the institution in question. The charges are that Mr. Asano, the principal, in his speech at the opening ceremony last Spring, made references to the Russian revolution and drew examples from it in such a way as to arouse "dangerous thoughts" in the minds of the students. It is also stated that the teachers have refused to contribute towards the fund for erecting a shrine in memory of the late Emperor Meiji, describing such a proceeding as idolatry. A foreign teacher is reported to have said at a meeting of the Bible class that tabernacles for gods and Buddhist images should be destroyed. Other complaints are that a teacher was dismissed on no other ground than that he was not a Christian; that another teacher said that patriotism and filial piety originated from Christianity and sovereignty proceeds from the Lord; that another teacher did not bow to a sacred place consecrated to the Emperor from ancient times, etc. All these things, says the teacher who makes the charges, are contrary to the educational principles based on loyalty and patriotism.

Liang Shih-yi's Arrival at Tientsin

From The Peking Leader

Liang Shih-yi has arrived at Tientsin from Shanghai. Many influential officials specially went down to meet him. Mr. Liang has declared that he will not enter the Government but will devote his whole energy to industrial development in the country, as there has been a rumor in circulation that he is coming to take up the portfolio of Financial Minister. This appears to many extremely probable as he has come at a time when the Cabinet is just going to be reorganized. However, as Mr. Liang is an astute and experienced politician, he will most likely not appear on the stage himself, but will ask his lieutenant, Chow Tze-chi, to accept the portfolio of Finance if that should be offered to him so that he will still have control of the country's finances.

Women's Work

American Woman's Exchange

The first of a series of "donation teas" was served in the American Woman's Exchange tea-room at F. 128 Bubbling Well Road on Wednesday, March 27, the service beginning at 4 p.m. The ladies in charge were Mrs. W. G. Harris, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Steiger and Mrs. W. H. Steehler. Tea will also be served on Saturday afternoon, and on successive Wednesday and Saturday afternoons thereafter. The following young ladies will serve on Saturday: Misses Sague, Everett, Powell, Fobes, Emens and Blair and Mrs. Rector Smith.

"The donation teas" are to continue until every American lady has been asked to contribute or serve once and the ladies will aid the chairman, Mrs. Morris, greatly by indicating what they are willing to donate in the way of cakes, sandwiches, and the like, and notifying her if they will serve. It is pointed out that those who cannot make cake, etc., may "do their bit" just as well by purchasing their contributions at the Exchange.

The ladies in charge of the Exchange wish patrons to feel that in visiting the tea-room they are laying themselves under no obligation to patronise the Exchange Shop proper unless they feel so inclined. Special Easter novelties are announced by the Exchange. Easter cards, place cards and favors are to be had in wide variety. Mrs. William Morris, as chairman of the Exchange Committee, wishes to express sincere appreciation of the efforts of all those who have assisted in making the opening of the Exchange at its new location such a success. Hearty thanks are due to Messrs. Porter and Co. for installation of lights and gift of fixtures; to Tong Hing for special prices for printing; to Mikasa and Co. and Kishida and Co. for tea covers, and to Sam Joe for a generous donation of butter.

It is announced that the winning ticket for the embroidered table-cloth is No. 61.

Music Department Meets.

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai, gave a Russian program on Wednesday, March 27, in the Library Room of the Carlton Cafe at 5 p.m. A paper on modern Russian composers was read by Mrs. D. Willard Lyon. A duet, Rubenstein's "The Angel," was sung by Mrs. Rawlinson and Miss Woodbridge, and the following Russian program was played by Professor Harry Ore:

I.

1. Etude F sharp major opus 36.....Arensky
2. Gavotte D major.....Glazounoff
3. (a) Etude F major opus 37.....Siadoff
   (b) "The Musical Box".....Siadoff
4. (a) Prelude C sharp minor No. 2. op. 10.....
   .....Rachmaninoff
   (b) Prelude G minor No. 5 op. 23..Rachmaninoff

II.

1. (a) Sonata C minor opus 1.....Harry Ore
   (b) Poem, C minor opus 2.....Harry Ore
2. Tale No. 2 opus 26.....Medtuer
3. (a) Prelude G flat major op. 16.....Seriabin
   (b) Etude Pathetique No. 12 op. 8.....Seriabin
   (c) Scherzo from Sonata No. 3 op. 23.....Seriabin
   (d) Valse op. 37.....Seriabin

Chinese Nurses Wanted

A wounded subaltern who went home to London from China to join up at the beginning of the war, made an unusual request at the hospital. Could he have a Chinese nurse? When told that there were none available, he was a little disconsolate.

"There ought to be a few imported," he said, "for persons who have lived a long time in the Orient. There are a number of them in Chinese cities. They have been trained by English and American missionaries, and as soon as they begin to learn how to nurse they beat their instructors in gentleness and patience."

He was surprised that those who had known their ministrations abroad did not ask for them here.

Chinese Benefit Entertainment

Approximately $300 was realized from the benefit entertainment given by the Community Mutual Improvement Society on Friday evening, March 22, at the Cantonese Union Church of North Szechuen Road Extension. This society is practically composed wholly of Chinese and is made up of people interested in doing social service work among the poor of the North Szechuen Road Extension district. The proceeds will go towards the aid of the ricksha coolies and other community welfare work among the poor of that section. The program for the evening was well arranged and performed and was much enjoyed by all present. It was as follows :—

1. Chinese Music.....
2. Remarks.....Chairman.
3. Orchestra.....Mrs. Bryan's Kindergarten
4. Monologue.....Miss Lo Hin Fay.
5. Quartette.....Messrs. Dong, Woo, Wang, Cheng
6. Dialogue.....Messrs. Cheng and Fung.
7. Violin Solo.....Mr. J. Evans.
8. Play.....Boys' Department, Y.M.C.A.
9. Vocal Solo.....Mr. F. Gill.
10. Magic.....Mr. Han and Troupe.

American College Club

The American College Club of Shanghai met at the home of Mrs. H. E. Pulver, Nanyang College, on Wednesday afternoon, March 26, at 4:30 o'clock. The speaker for the afternoon was Miss Frances Blascoer, who spoke on "Forms of social service rendered by the lay-man and the lay-woman in the Modern Scheme of social service." The meeting was called to order by Mrs. J. Warren Baldwin, secretary.

The American National

Ball and Bat Fund

Organized in America to supply baseball outfits to the American boys at the front.

Subscriptions to the fund are now open to all Americans in China. Here's an excellent opportunity to introduce America's national game right into the Kaiser's own back yard.

Send your contributions of 25¢, 50¢ or a dollar or two to J. B. Davies Sec-Treas., S. A. Baseball Club, 5 Jinkee Road, or Squires-Bingham 17 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Public Opinion on the Siberian Situation

From the Herald of Asia (Tokio)

There is nothing in the present situation to call for any immediate military action on our part. There is little likelihood of Germany's extending military operations in any form to this part of the world. Whatever else they may be, the Germans are certainly not such fools as to dissipate in any senseless undertakings of the kind energies and resources that are very badly needed nearer home. And as for our sending troops overland to fight the Germans in Europe as desired by the late British Prime Minister and other influential personages in England and France, the idea is preposterous. Such an achievement will be physically impossible for our army and our resources. All that it will be practicable and wise for us to attempt on land will be to take defensive measures against any possible dangers to the peace of the Far East. And at present there are no indications that such dangers are impending, at any rate in a manner calling for any immediate action on our part.

The *Asahi*, commenting on the message of President Wilson to the Russians, says that it shows what America wants to do with Russia in future. "America first of all wishes to secure the friendly regard of the Russians. In view of the fact that Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, dispatched to the Russian working class a message of a similar nature, the friendly attitude of the American Government to Russia may be taken as the

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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expression of American public opinion. "In contrast to the attitude of England and France, which are indignant at the traitorous spirit of the Russians, the friendly attitude of America is rather too conspicuous." The editor is cynically inclined in his criticism of this American attitude. "America naturally feels that the friendship of the Russians is of a paramount importance to her, for she has an ambition to develop her interest in Siberia after this war."

Japanese Editor Says America Should Take Decisive Step on the Western Front

"It is up to America to take a decisive step to break the present deadlock on the western front. America can not hope to do it unless she is able to perform a sensational development either in the scale of operations or the tactics of battle," says the editor of the *Nichi-Nichi*. "America has not yet shown any sign of her ability to inaugurate such a sensational movement. Her preparation has rather been slow. At any rate her actual accomplishment does not come up to her advertisement. It had been expected that she would put at least one million and five hundred thousand soldiers on the western front by this spring, but they are not there yet. It is further reported that America will mobilize as many as seven million soldiers before she is through this war. She can indeed, but we can't help wondering how soon she will be able to do so. While she is talking and talking chance is slipping out of her fingers. When America started with her preparations it was expected that she would build six million tons of ships a year, but her shipbuilding capacity has decreased lately and it is said that with the present equipments she can not hope to build more than four million and five hundred thousand tons."

China in Relation to the War in Europe

From The China Press (Shanghai)

To China this war ought to mean much. She is bound to come within the scope of the worldwide readjustment at its termination, when the distracted attention of Europe and of the United States will once more shift to this region of the world. This is all the more reason why she should prepare herself for the coming world reconstruction. This she cannot do so long as she continues to dissipate her energies and resources in aimless internal strife that is weakening her and sapping her strength. The more the Chinese fight amongst themselves the less able will China be to withstand the onslaught of the first aggressive power, or combination of powers, that chooses to aim a blow at her vitals.

Chinese statesmen, or rather politicians, have sufficient intelligence not to be unmindful of the quarter from which the peril is to be expected, and they have also intelligence enough to guard against those dangers by closing their ranks and presenting a united front to the outside world. It lies wholly and entirely with the Chinese to make or break China. No amount of preaching will save China if the requisite patriotism and loyalty are wanting in the Chinese themselves. It will stand to China's eternal shame and discredit if, whilst other nations are being torn and bled for the sake of freedom and democracy, the politicians and military leaders of this country should have so little self-respect and such a slender sense of patriotism as to sustain a vulgar struggle for purely selfish ends.

The post-bellum readjustments will take the best brains of the world and will exercise the intellects of the most astute statesmen of the two hemispheres.

Time and space at our disposal preclude the possibility of any but the briefest reference to the readjustments calculated to bring the governments of Europe and the United States face to face with problems not less trying than that of achieving victory in the present struggle that is tugging at the heartstrings of the world. The scope of the coming readjustments is too extensive to be crowded within the narrow limits of a brief article. The blundering governments of Europe are getting a schooling they will not easily forget, and one of the most important readjustments after the war will surely be the disappearance of secret diplomacy and the demand by the governed from the ruling classes of a larger share in the shaping of their own destinies.

Hated Yuan Shih-kai for Different Reasons

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Although Putnam Weale criticises Yuan Shih-kai unsparingly, and praises Mr. Eugene Chen, he does not repeat any hint of that ridiculous story of Yuan Shih-kai's outburst on hearing of Tsao Ao's ultimatum which appeared in Mr. Chen's paper, the *Peking Gazette*. It is curious, by the way, how the *Gazette*, as implacable against Yuan Shih-kai as the Japanese themselves, was ultimately suppressed by Japanese influence. It hated Yuan for different reasons.

Japanese Women of the Underworld Ordered to Leave Manchuria

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

The number of the Japanese *filles de joie*, staying in Siberia and Manchuria is said to reach 5,000. The Japanese Home Department has just issued a peremptory order that those unfortunate women should be brought back to Japan by the next year at latest. A crowd of five thousand floating girls to be shipped back to their homeless country! Well, the question is where shall they be put? This question is now under serious consideration by those who are interested in the salvation work of wrecked womankind. The most noted institution devoted to this work in this country is that of Miss Benlott at Okubo, which has been doing a splendid work ever since 1916. The institution has already saved several hundred unfortunate women and it now keeps about seventy girls under its protection. The amount of its running expenses, reaching Yen 6,000, is contributed entirely by Americans.

As to the disposal of the five thousand homeless girls about to be brought into this country, the members of the Kyofukai (Board of Collection), consisting of the Director Yajima, Mrs. Nobuko Shimada and Miss Chiyoko Okazaki, in cooperation with Miss Benlott and others, held a conference and decided to build charity homes in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and each of the important ports of the country. The necessary fund for these establishments and also for the establishment of a baking house in connection with Miss Benlott's institution is expected to be raised by appeal to subscription. The amount of the required fund, according to the *Yorodzu*, is Yen 1,000. It is ridiculously small and probably due to the misstatement of the Japanese paper, which is notorious for inaccuracy.

Commenting on the enthusiastic effort of Miss Benlott, Miss Yajima said: "Her devotion in this cause is *hontoni odoroku hododesu* (really about astonishing). Thinking how a foreigner can do so much for unfortunate women, *watakushiwa namidaga demasu* (I can't help shedding tears)."

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The Situation in the Silk Trade of America

The following are extracts from an address delivered before the National Retail Drygoods Association at their convention at the Hotel Astor, New York City, February 8, by Jean L. Duplan of the Duplan Silk Corporation.

RAW silk costs to-day about 50 per cent more than the average price of the last few years. Up to the present time the supply has been liberal enough to cover our needs. The market is quiet but steady, and there is not any size in the accumulation of merchandise. There is no silk coming from Italy. In Canton the high price of silver makes the price of Canton silk cost more than it merits in comparison with other silks. Steam filatures at Shanghai command a high price but the quantity is not such that they are an important factor on the trade.

The big market for silk is Japan. The crop has been very large but this had no effect on prices, which have been kept up since the time of the crop. The reason is probably the large consumption of silk in this country and also a very large consumption in Japan, the country being very prosperous. The population, male and female, who are using silk in their costumes, have plenty of money to buy wearing apparel, which keeps the home business good and, furthermore, the Japanese have extended their business considerably, not only in these United States but in Canada, South America, Australia and in India, which more than compensates the business they may have lost on broad silks in the European market.

The declaration of war by the United States has had a cooling effect on the silk business. The uncertainty provoked by such important changes in the policy of this Republic has kept the jobbers and retailers alike from speculating heavily or anticipating their needs. We have felt during the last six months of the past year that our business, which had been very good for the last two years, was just fair. Since the beginning of the year and during the last three weeks, quite a change has been noticeable in the spirit of the distributers, and a great many of them have come to the market to replenish their stocks, bringing quite some activity in the silk market. How long will that last and what is the future of our business? This is far more interesting than talking about the past or the present. The present being the past when we know it, and our duty being to foresee, and foresee long ahead, what the conditions of our trade will be in three, six or nine months from to-day.

A great many people mention the European situation of the silk business as an example of what will happen here. They say that the silk industry slackened during the first months of the war and sprang up in the middle of the year, 1915. Since that time it has been extremely prosperous.

I wish to call the attention of this assembly to the fact that conditions in America are very different from what they are in Europe. The French silk industry, which I know well, being largely interested in it, is the next in importance to the American silk industry. It has escaped some of the effect of the war, being situated quite a distance from the firing line and using mostly female labor.

The coal shortage did not affect it very much for the reason that most of the silk mills in France use electric power, created by hydraulic power. Another factor, which has no effect on us, is the absolute shutting off of the German and Austrian silk industries that are quite large and important and were a big factor on the London market. Since the beginning of the war there has been, of course, no German velvets, no German linings shipped to London, and the English market had to call upon the French manufacturers to get the silk wanted for home consumption or for the British colonies.

The Swiss silk industry, which ranks after the French, is suffering from difficulties in getting raw silk, coal, labor and also the extraordinary finances of its exchange, which act directly against export business.

I do not think I disclose any war secret by mentioning here that the French Government has ordered an enormous quantity of silks for cartridge bags, for aeroplane wings and other purposes. These orders have kept in activity a great number of the French looms. The situation here is different. The cotton industry and the wool industry are, fortunately, not in the hands of our enemies, so that no call has been made yet on the silk looms to weave cotton or woolens. On the other hand, when the Government of the United States has placed a few million yards of cartridge cloth orders, the construction of these fabrics is such that they fit the cotton looms a great deal better than the silk looms. When the French Government, through necessity, had to order such cartridge cloth, they made the construction to fit the silk looms, the only ones they had at their disposition.

The British are making their aeroplane wings with linen. The French, having no linen industry and no linen yarns at their disposition, decided to make the aeroplane wings with spun silk, which is a national industry. Probably for the same reason, I have been told, that the American Government has decided to make the aeroplane wings with fine Sea Island cotton, which is purely American material and an American industry. To sum up, I will say the reasons that made the silk industry so busy are purely local reasons and are not found here to interest our industry.

The French silk manufacturers since the commencement of the war have sold the silk they had on hand, so did the jobbers, so did the retailers; the same thing happened in England, with the result that from the beginning of the year 1916 the consumers in these two countries found themselves facing absolutely empty shelves, and when the retailers and the jobbers came again to the market to replenish their shelves they found the silk manufacturers somewhat busy weaving other fabrics and having their stocks of raw silks absolutely depleted. This created a situation that the men of my generation had never seen. The merchant was absolutely in the hands of the manufacturer, who commanded, for the first time in his life not only the prices but also the dates of delivery and the terms of payments. The business was made on a cash basis and no such thing as a dating was heard any more. This was called prosperity, and we hear that the silk business is very prosperous in Europe and that such conditions are coming here.

In England 14 per cent of the population has been called, in France 18 per cent, in the United States 1½ per cent. The result is that women have taken the

work of the men and receive their salaries. Some of them are paid in a week more than they used to receive in a month. What do they do with all that money? They do not drink, they do not smoke. They may buy Liberty bonds. They may buy Liberty satins—maybe they buy both.

However, these conditions are coming here and it may be that we see in America a scarcity of silk fabrics, but not for the same reason. I said scarcity, I did not say prosperity. I do not think that the condition which is brought about by scarcity will be real prosperity. When there is but a few dozen of eggs brought to the market and when they are sold at fabulous prices because there is less than the people want, will you call that a prosperous egg business?

The fact that our mills have been working about twenty days in January and are going to work only sixteen days in February will probably create a scarcity of broad silk and this is somewhat responsible for the actual activity of our business. If we are going to produce less and less, through shortage of coal, power, labor and new Government restrictions, the prices of silk will go up, we shall all sell at a good profit what we all have in hand, but would you call that prosperity?

There is no doubt in my mind that if the war lasts there will be an even greater demand for silk fabrics at popular price coupled with an ever decreasing supply. If silk is classified among the nonessential industries, and if our industry is restricted in its output we may dispose of our stocks at fabulous prices and make big money when at the same time our industry will be badly hurt. Will the good compensate the evil? Future will tell.

The American industry is built on efficiency. We can only compete with the Asiatic and European labor by keeping our superior machinery working full time at full speed. If we are going to work less hours with less people, if our machines are going to be idle three or four days per week, we shall surely have before us for some time a very profitable business. In the meantime our overhead expenses will grow tremendously. We shall have to pay our labor for waste of time or we shall lose our labor, and we shall probably not have the possibility to keep our machines going with some other fabrics. In other words, our affairs will be disorganized. During this time the Japanese will build up a formidable competition. They will erect more mills, build more power looms and they will work seven days a week. Their competition will invade neutral markets first, and second our own market. No American genius, even coupled with European experience, can enable a silk manufacturer to meet a competitor that works seventy-seven hours or more in a week when he can only work thirty or thirty-five hours.

Labor Conditions in the Orient

From the Journal of Electricity (New York)

The increasing engineering and commercial activity between America and Oriental points makes the study of the customs of the people in the Far East of timely importance. Some idea of the labor situation can best perhaps be arrived at by discussing certain of the prevailing racial characteristics one encounters in going from country to country in that section of the world.

In traveling from Japan and China to the Philippine Islands, one is very forcefully impressed with the extreme differences of human activity displayed. The Japanese and Chinese are industrious and active in the extreme. They never stop work. One sees them in the early hours of the morning at their tasks, and late at night they are industriously engaged in computing up their household accounts. Undoubtedly climate alone is not to account for this, since in Hongkong, although the humid, enervating air of the Philippines prevails, still the native is industrious. The keen struggle for existence has undoubtedly been the most potent factor in the development of their native zest for work.

What a change when one observes the native Philippino! The possessor of a rich, fertile soil, unhampered in population, the Philippino works for a living as a secondary consideration. Hence, the question of labor is easily solved in Japan and especially in China, but in the Philippine Islands it is still a serious problem.

In Japan a tremendous socialistic wave is sweeping the country. The struggle for life has brought them face to with face an intense study of socialistic problems. It is believed that the zest with which they are prosecuting the working out of their labor conditions will eventually result in much good coming from it.

Nearly all the domestic work and such other work wherein Oriental labor is employed in China or upon ocean going vessels is done through the "Number One" boy. He it is who is the responsible party, employs the other boys, and generally acts as the guiding spirit for the work. Incidentally, of course, he it is who receives all the commissions, rake-offs, and other subtle rewards which he is able to wring out of all natives stores and houses with which his master deals.

The house boy service is however, exceptionally efficient, and with all its drawbacks, is most to be desired in China. In Shanghai, a house boy may be gotten to keep himself with board and meals and be always at your beck and call for five dollars a month (American money). And when one says to be always at your beck and call, it may almost be taken literally, for your "room boy" wakes you up in the morning, puts within near reach your collar and necktie which he has observed that you fancy most, serves you tea while you are still in bed, prepares your bath, and in fact does every conceivable thing for you that your fancy may desire.

It is always "Boy, do this," or "Boy, do that." An enthusiastic American who was a resident of Shanghai, asked how he liked living there, replied: "Oh, I like it, for I've heard the Call of the East." In response to the question, "What is the Call of the East?" his quick answer was, "Boy!" The Oriental luxury and ease with which one accustoms himself in the Far East is indeed hard to break away from when returning to America.

The one fact above all others that stands out when one reviews in mind the employment of labor in the Orient, is that the laborer, after all, is human, possessing a heart that may be softened and hands that may be quickened directly in proportion to the humanitarian effort shown by his employer.

America's Big Absorption of Raw Rubber

The production of plantation rubber during 1917 has been estimated by a high authority at 216,000 tons, which would compare with 150,000 tons in 1916, showing an increase of 43 per cent, just as the 1916

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production showed an increase of 43 per cent over 1915. It is doubtful, however, if the production has been maintained during the concluding months of the year quite on the scale anticipated when the estimate was made, so that the figure given may be a few thousand tons beyond the mark. Estimates for the next three years were ventured upon by the same authority as follows:—1918, 260,000 tons; 1919, 300,000 tons; and 1920, 340,000 tons. After that there would be a series of years during which the increase from new areas coming into bearing would be of comparatively trifling extent. Those heavy increases in production may conceivably fall upon years ill able to bear them by reason of the fact that they constitute that period of unsettlement which is generally expected to follow the war. This might not improbably result in depressed prices, but that the fullest possible output of the area presently planted will ultimately be absorbed very few authorities doubt. The American consumption of raw rubber works out at nearly 3½lb. per head of the population. If this relatively high consumption but indicates a quicker realization of the value of the commodity to mankind and should eventually extend to other highly civilized countries, then the demand will be far beyond anything yet contemplated as the eventual production. Although reliable statistics are not available, there is good authority for placing the plantation area in the Middle East at, approximately, 2,000,000 acres, which, with an ultimate yield of 400lb. per acre, would give a total production of 357,000 tons, to which are to be added, say, 50,000 tons of wild rubber. Of those 2,000,000 acres, roughly 80 per cent is either in British territory or British owned, a circumstance which has been of incalculable benefit to the Allies, besides constituting a most valuable asset which has contributed more than its share to the cost of the war. It is only right to add that in some quarters the view is held that the effective planted area will prove to be nearer 1,500,000 than 2,000,000 acres, while others maintain that it is unsafe to reckon a higher average output than 300lb. per acre. Obviously the prosperity of the industry in the next half-dozen years will largely depend upon those basic factors, so that unceasing efforts should be made to collect reliable data.

The United States stands out more pre-eminently than ever as the world's largest consumer of crude rubber. The shipments from London and the East to the United States now total well over 125,000 tons. One of the features of the past year has been the great increase in the shipments from the East consequent upon the difficulty of finding freight to this country. London has lost ground in respect that there is now a big first hand market for rubber in the East, where latterly very low prices have been accepted by growers who are finding difficulty in getting their produce shipped. In the early part of December large quantities of first-grade plantation rubber were sold in the East at 1s. 9d. per lb., ex warehouse. In this country as well as in the East stocks tend to accumulate. Under the existing circumstances this has not the same significance as it would have in normal times, as, in view of the fact that much longer time is required to transport rubber from the estates to the factories, correspondingly larger stocks are required. At the same time, any sudden acceleration of such transport resulting in the liberation of a large proportion of those increased stocks might have a drastic effect on the market, particularly if it were followed by big crop increases. No doubt a fair proportion of America's increased absorption of rubber is attributable to purely war work, but the 4,000,000 automobiles in the United States now require at least 20,000,000 tires per annum.—*London Times' Annual Commercial Review.*

Why the Rouble is Rising

During the past few weeks there has been a considerable increase in the price of the Rouble throughout the Far East, an average price being about Mex. 0.20 per Rouble. This price, it is to be understood, is for paper currency and has nothing to do with exchange rates on Russia, which are practically non-existent. The explanation for the present rise, which from all appearances is permanent, seems to be that there is a strong Japanese demand for Roubles. Whether or not there will be a military invasion by the Japanese into Siberia it is quite certain that there will be a strong commercial invasion, and the Japanese agents who will scour eastern Siberia for beans, wheat and other products will go prepared with ready cash in their hands. In the present unsettled state of the country it would be useless to attempt any sort of banking arrangements. To the Russian peasant, regardless of political upheavals and the falling of dynasties, the Russian rouble of the old regime is the only money he is acquainted with or has any confidence in, and in this respect the Russian peasant is no different in his conservatism from peasants or working-men the world over. Japanese brokers are therefore taking time by the forelock and gradually accumulating a supply of ready cash.

Another of the contributary, although somewhat remote, reasons for the rise in the value of the Rouble is the German penetration of Russia. The greatest value that Russia will have for Germany will be as a supplier of food, and, harsh as German methods may be, the Germans in all probability will not lay forcibly hold of food products held by Russian peasants, but will go through a form of purchasing, that is, they will fix a price—in Roubles, of course, as prices in any other currency would be unintelligible to the Russians—and it is almost a foregone conclusion that German agents are busy buying up Russian paper currency wherever they can lay hold of same.

Japanese Enterprise at Seattle

The current issue of the *Exporters and Importers Journal*, published at New York, contains a three-page illustrated article explaining that a great deal of the prosperity of the rapidly growing port of Seattle is due to the enterprise of Japanese banking institutions, steamship companies and merchants. Seattle now handles G. $90,000,000 more foreign trade than that of its nearest rival on the Pacific coast (San Francisco). Seattle has the advantage of being the cheapest port on the Pacific, coal costing a little more than half what it does at other Pacific ports. Half of the raw silk used in America enters through the Washington (State) Customs' district, the principal port of course being Seattle. The large Japanese freight steam lines have selected Seattle as the principal port for their American business, mostly for the reason that it lies much nearer to Japan than does the southern city of San Francisco. The Japanese also feel that Seattle has extended a more friendly hand to them than any other cities on the Western coast have. Although one frequently hears of an "enormous Japanese population" in the Puget Sound region, the figures really are that, among a population of half a million people in and around Seattle, there are 21,000 Japanese, and they are described as being a most industrious people. There are several hundred Japanese business concerns, including four banks, fourteen corporations, five trading companies, seven insurance agencies, sixty-six grocery stores and scores of other Japanese establishments. The flag of the Rising Sun is always prominent among the shipping lying at the Seattle docks. One of the illustrations accompanying the article shows a Japanese ship unloading soya-bean oil, which comprises the entire cargo of many Japanese ships docking at Seattle.

Great Development of the Telephone in Japan

Gerard Swope, vice-president of Western Electric Co., recently spent seven or eight months in Japan on important business connected with the enlargement of Japan's telephone facilities. What he says regarding Japan and his particular observations regarding its telephone system are interesting and furnish a valuable side-light upon that country. He says in part:

"The telephone system in Japan consists of approxmately 250,000 subscribers and toll lines, connecting the principal cities. Unfortunately, because of the great need and pressure in other directions, as much money has not been spent in the development of the telephone as Japan's own people would have liked. The possession of a telephone in Japan is a valuable asset, and is considered as such on the books of many companies. Telephones are not given up but are

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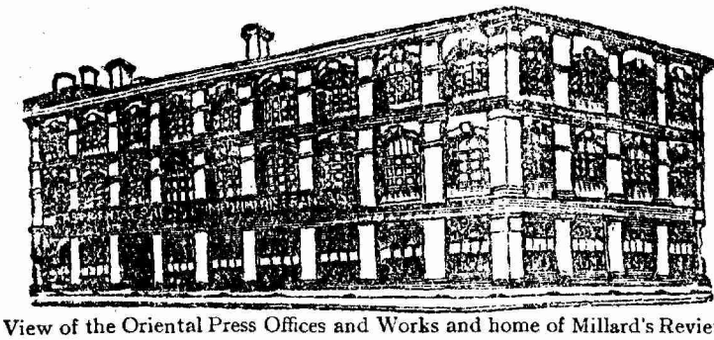

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transferred and sold by one subscriber to another for sometimes as much as 1,000 yen ($500).

"But the great thing is that Japan recognizes the aid to commerce, industry and civilization that the telephone is, and this last summer the Diet passed a bill approving the expenditure of 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000) over the next eight years in the development of the telephone facilities of the empire.

"Of course, the first and greatest impression that Japan makes upon one from the United States and particularly upon one who is interested in commerce and industry, is its very rapid development. Not only has it been rapid, but intensive. Japan is a small country, with comparatively a very large population—about the size of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, with a population of more than five times as many as in those three states. Furthermore, only a small part of the land can be used productively because of the many mountains. The arable land is intensively cultivated, and in no country have I seen human beings work harder and longer than in Japan. The natural resources are not great, but notwithstanding, Japan has and is developing its industries remarkably. It seems unbelievable that less than 50 years ago Japan was still in the Feudal Age, and that in this short time it has completely changed and come into the first rank of nations, commercially and industrially."

Astor House and Palace Hotel Show a Profitable Year's Working

In sharp contrast to the old days the Astor House and its sister-hostelry, the Palace Hotel, both now the property of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have been showing an excellent profit under the present able management of Capt. H. E. Morton, who occupies the position of managing director. At the annual general meeting held at the Astor House March 25, the Chairman, Brodie A. Clarke, explained that the net profit for the year, including $33,393.34 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to $361,880.87, from which sum, after deducting interest fees and bonuses and allowing a reserve for doubtful debts, $187,886.43 was allocated for distribution. A dividend of 75 cents per share, equal to 10%, was declared, and a thousand dollars was donated to the British Women's Work Association. The Chairman was able to fulfill the hope expressed at last year's meeting that the Bank overdraft of $139,800 might be wiped out, and not only had this been accomplished but a substantial balance had been placed to their credit. Other points touched in the Chairman's address were the following:

"The Sundry Creditors' account shows an increase of about $20,000 which will be better understood when you consider the extra furniture, carpets, etc., etc., we have had to purchase in connexion with the additions made to the Astor House Hotel. This amount, however, has since been paid.

"We have again depreciated the furniture, fixtures, and fittings, of the Astor House and Palace Hotel by 15 per cent, amounting in all to $85,660.76, which I trust you will agree with me is very sound and very solid.

"The land and buildings of your Astor House property were, it will be remembered, considered last year to be at a figure that would require no depreciation for some time to come. The land, as you will have seen in our accounts, remains in our books at $430,000, as before. This I need hardly mention is considerably below the real value which, without doubt, will increase as time goes on. With regard to the buildings, however, your Directors have carefully reconsidered the position and their decision to reduce the book value by $50,000 will, I feel sure, meet with the approval of all of you.

"The transfers to the reserve of Buildings, General and Improvement accounts are, I think, sufficiently clear in themselves to require no explanations from me.

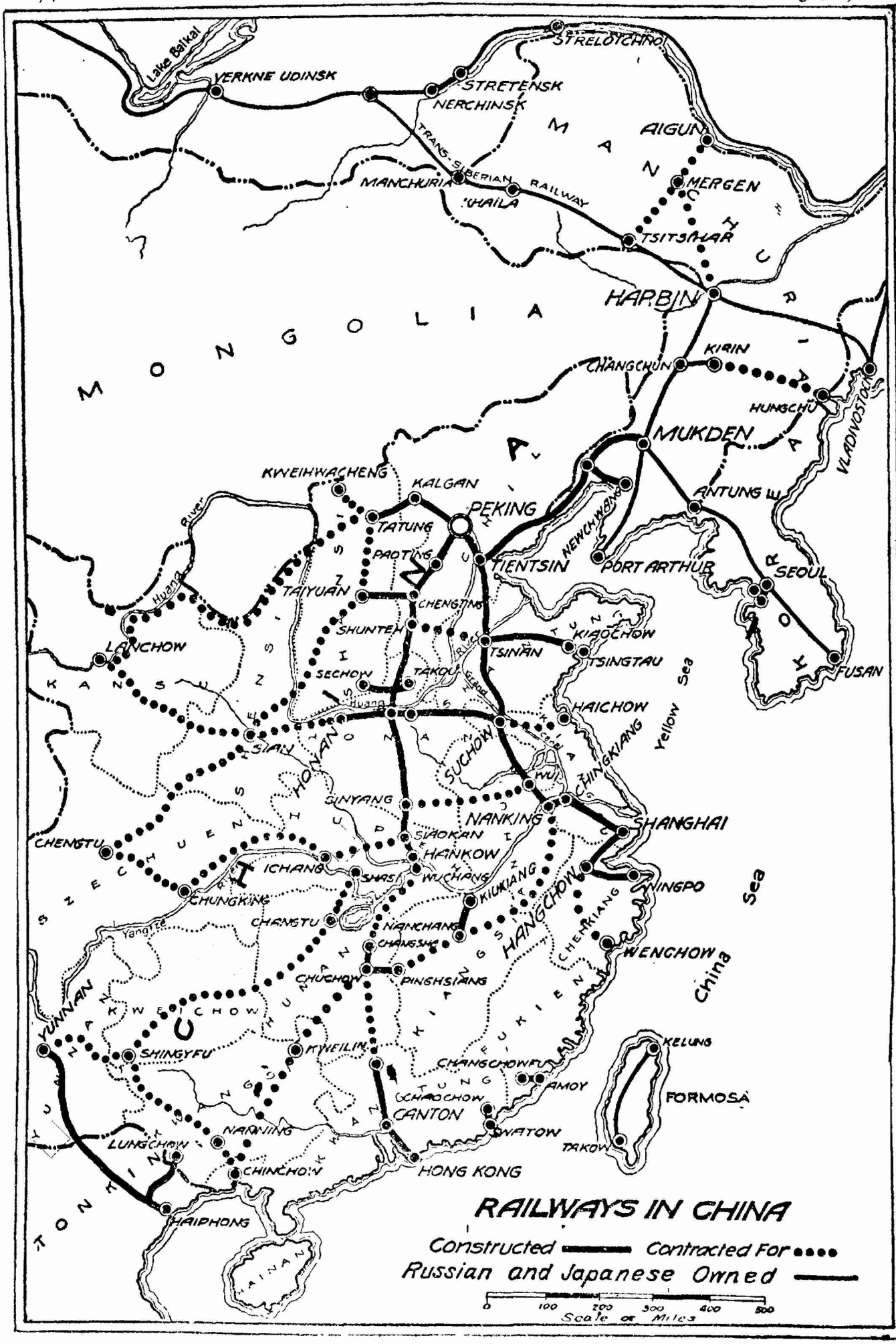
"At our last meeting, it will be recalled that some reference was made to your Directors' intention to dispose of the Company's interest in the Palace Hotel Annexe. This was finally sold on April 30, the goodwill realizing Tls. 10,000 and the furniture and fittings Tls. 8,954, the net result being a small deficit of about $550 to which, however, must be added a loss of $2,000 on the four months' working."

Commercial and Financial Notes

At the suggestion of the Dutch Government sugar-cane growers in Java are reducing the cane average this year by about 25% in view of the huge accumulation of old sugar, which it is impossible to move, despite the shortage in many parts of the world, owing to the lack of tonnage.

The United States Steel Corporation's net earnings last year covered dollar for dollar the full par value of its $508,080,000 common stock, with a margin of more than $10,000,000 over, and of this total the Federal Treasury will get 43 per cent as excess profits and war income taxes. The official figures of the Corporation's statisticians show that the full net revenue, after deducting expenses, maintenance and ordinary repair charges, was $518,770,382.

The 15th annual general meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday, January 24, 1918, at the Central Hall, Westminster. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said that the output of the Company's goods had largely increased during the financial year. Proceeding to deal with the accounts, he said that the profits for the year amounted to £3,105,002, as compared with £2,733,361, an increase of £371,640. They had been working so far as their English factories were concerned, at a reduced profit, but, on the other hand, their output in America had been very substantially increased, and it was principally due to that and other advantageous circumstances that they were enabled to show this increased profit. The Directors recommended, and the shareholders unanimously carried, a resolution providing for the distribution of a final dividend (free of British income tax) on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent, amounting to £375,259, making 30 per cent free of British income tax for the year, as compared with 30 per cent last year, leaving £2,526,699 to be carried forward, subject to whatever amount was payable in respect of excess profits duty for the year.



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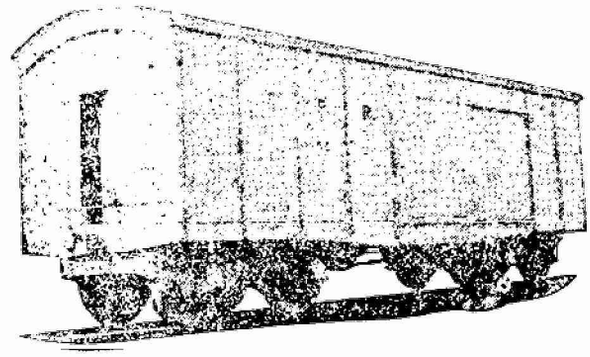
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT



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China Has 6,467 Miles of Railway Lines and Needs 50,000 Miles More.

China, including Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet, has a territory of approximately four million square miles, or about a million more square miles than the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Island Possessions. Inside the boundaries of China live approximately four hundred million people, or about four times the population of America. America has about 300,000 miles of railroad, or about 26.41 miles for each ten thousand of population. China has 6,467 miles of railway, or about three thousand miles less than the United States had in 1850. The present means of transportation in China outside of the comparatively few miles of railways, is by canal, coastwise and river steamer, camel caravans, and the labor of human beings. The cost of transporting merchandise in China is about ten cents (Gold) per ton mile, while the cost of transporting merchandise in America under modern railroad conditions is about $.0069 cents per ton mile.

There are immense provinces in China as yet untouched by modern methods of transportation. These provinces are the most fertile in the world from the standpoint of agricultural production and they contain mineral products of untold wealth and quantity. In spite of this wealth, the population of these provinces is scarcely ever above the hunger line, because of the impossibility of transporting merchandise to the markets of the world. Coal at many of the native mines in China may be purchased for fifty cents a ton, while a few hundred miles away people freeze to death every winter because they can not afford to pay from $25 to $40 a ton for coal, the high cost all being caused by the difficulties of transportation. The average daily wage in the interior of China is about ten cents a day. This is caused by the fact that China's great wealth of labor, owing to the impossibility of transporting the products of this labor to other markets, fairly eats itself up.

China's greatest material need is modern means of transportation. Railway engineers have estimated that 50,000 miles of railways may be built and profitably operated in China in the next few years. The cost of constructing railroads in China is slightly lower than the cost of construction in other parts of the world owing to the unlimited

(Concluded from previous page)

supply of human labor in China. It has been estimated that $125,000 (Chinese currency) a mile is a liberal figure for railroad construction in China, and this includes the purchase of land and the unusual amount of bridge building that China's numerous streams and canals necessitate.

China's 6,467 miles of railways are in most cases profitably and efficiently operated, when it is considered that China has known modern railroad operation not longer than a quarter of a century. The directors and managers of the Chinese Government railroads are foreign educated and in general understand their business. Chinese railway trains of course do not compare in comforts to the elegantly fitted trans-continental trains of America or Europe, but they do compare favorably with railway equipment in America and Europe of a few years ago. The roadbeds of the railways of China in general are of better construction than the average roadbeds of many American roads.

American capital and engineering enterprise with its railway systems now practically completed, and under government control and operation, will in the next few years turn to other fields to develop. China offers the best possible field for foreign enterprise in railway construction. The labor is here in unlimited quantities and the materials of iron, steel and coal, but await the coming of capital and transportation for development. This is as true of electrically-operated roads, as it is true of steam-operated roads.

America and Europe for dozens of years have spent millions in treasure in China in missionary, educational and philanthropic work. Of what value is this work of education, when there is no means of applying the educated product? China can not develop unless she is given means for development. The internal political troubles of China can largely be traced back to lack of understanding on the part of the various sections of the country with one another and with the outside world. This is due to lack of internal transportation and communication. There is room in China for the greatest measure of development on the part of every foreign nation. China welcomes foreign capital and enterprise in every field of endeavor, but her greatest present need is more railroads.

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The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 22	Last Quotation, Fri. March 28	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Java	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.25	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

H. and S. Bank.....	595	580	580	580
Langkat	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Hall and Holtz.....	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Yangtsze Poo (ord)	8.70	9.10	9.10	8.70
Oriental Cotton	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50
Culty's Dairy.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Telephone	78.50	79.00	79.00	79.00
Shanghai Dock.....	96.75	100.00	100	96.50

Exchange

Bar Silver	44½	45⅝	46	45
T. T. on London	4/5½	4/4	4/5½	4/4
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.48	4.57	4.57	4.50
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	91.74	93.90	93.90	92.16
Mexican	72.6	72.48	72.57	72.48
Native Int.	02	08	09	05

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/5¼	2/5½		
Forward	2/6⅝	2/6¾		
Tendency	Flat	Firm		

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	March 24th	380

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period			Dividend
Langkats.....	19/3	to	26/3	—
Water Works.....	15/3	to	28/3	old 38s. @Ex 4/3½
,, ,,				new 9s.6d.@Ex 4/3½
,, ,,				new 5s. @Ex 3/10½
Anglo French Land.....	24/3	to	4/4	Tls. 3.50
Anglo Tewa	25/3	to	2/4	Tls. 0.40
Gula	25/3	to	5/4	1/9 less 5/in £ i. t.

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Correspondence

An American Rival of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I notice in your editorial of last week (March 23) that you say: "Some day, no doubt, America will also produce an encyclopaedia which shall rival or excel this great British publication (the Encyclopaedia Britannica)."

You perhaps did not know that the "Britannica" already has an American "rival" in the "New International Encyclopaedia" published by Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., and edited by Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University and a corps of noted assistants.

It is a statement of fact that the "New International" is the most recent work of its size which has appeared—it runs up through 1916, in 24 volumes; its information is brought nearer to the present day than that of any other large encyclopaedia on the market.

When you consider the war alone, which no other big encyclopaedia touches, you will realise the value of the "New International," which includes two years of it.

It is said, furthermore, on good authority that there are nearly 50,000 more subjects in the "New International" than in any other encyclopaedia in English.

When one stops to consider the tremendous influence an encyclopaedia wields in the life of a nation, one realises the necessity for intellectual, as well as political and military, patriotism. It is this fight for "Intellectual Patriotism" in America that has led no less a person than Willard Huntington Wright to fully endorse the "New International" after an exhaustive examination of all the principal encyclopaedias in English.

Those Americans and others who do not know that America already has a "rival" to the Britannica, great as this work is, may profitably read Mr. Wright's Book on the "New International" entitled "Informing a Nation," by Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., G.$.75 net. Mr. Wright, editor of the *N. Y. Evening Mail*, first published his book in a series of articles in that paper as the result of his search for a distinctively *American* and *International* encyclopaedia.

G. L. T.

Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

*** We thank our correspondent for bringing this matter of the "New International" to our attention, and, as patriotic Americans, we trust that it really has even greater merit than the "Britannica" has. But we must say that, in case such is a fact, the promoters of the enterprise might take a leaf from the book of the British publishers and let a wider section of the English-speaking world into the secret than they have done so far. We venture to say that the greater proportion of English-speaking residents in the Far East have never heard of the "New International."—Ed. *M. R.*

New Books and Publications

"Informing a Nation," by Willard Huntington Wright. Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., cloth G.$0.75. Chinese American Publishing Co., Shanghai. Mex. $1.20.

HOW many people realize that America has produced a great encyclopaedia of date as recent as 1916, with 50,000 more subjects in it than any other encyclopedia in English? Comparatively few, we venture to state, and largely because of the gigantic advertising campaigns behind others less representative of America, which have obscured the "New International Encyclopaedia" of which Mr. Wright writes in his new book "Informing a Nation," just published by Dodd Mead & Co.

In this book Mr. Wright, who is a brilliant editor of the *N. Y. Evening Mail*, points out the great necessity in America for intellectual, as well as political and military, patriotism and for the loyal support of deserving American institutions. In particular he presents a critical examination of the "New International Encyclopaedia" and indicates its importance as a factor in our national life.

Mr. Wright for years has fought aggressively for an independent American ideal in arts and letters, and his present book is in direct line with the policy he has always upheld.

It is interesting to note that he was led to an exhaustive, critical examination of all the principal Encyclopaedias in English by hundreds of requests that came to him, at the *Evening Mail*, to recommend a comprehensive Encylopaedia, not only national but *international* in scope.

Briefly, after pointing to encyclopaedias as "the great silent teachers of mankind" whose influence altered the entire intellectual history of France between 1751 and 1772, Mr. Wright reveals the bases upon which he arrived at his endorsement of the "New International" after many weeks of research. He judged all encyclopaedias from the following ten view points.

1. Does this encyclopaedia contain full and adequate information concerning America, American men and women, and American institutions?

2. Is this encyclopaedia the work of foreign scholars who are partial to their own nation, and who are necessarily out of touch with the intimate conditions of American life?

3. Is this encyclopaedia an American institution which will, by my support, be benefited?

4. Are the achievements of any one nation exaggerated and glorified at the expense of those of any other nation?

5. Is this encyclopaedia up-to-date? (Knowledge to be valuable must be as recent as is possible. Fully three-fourths of our daily activity and intercourse is based on our knowledge of contemporary affairs; and the well-informed man is the one who keeps abreast of his times).

6. Does this encyclopaedia show a broad spirit of tolerance toward all different types of belief and opinion? (This question too is basically important. Prejudiced information is worse than none at all, for it is diametrically opposed to genuine culture. An encyclopaedia should attempt to teach no doctrine and to set forth no one viewpoint).

7. Is the information in this encyclopaedia reasonably complete—that is, does it give all the important facts concerning a subject? (Very often one is led more completely astray by omissions than actual errors).

8. Are the bibliographies in this encyclopaedia selected with impartiality, and are they adequate?

9. Does this encyclopaedia contain biographies of modern men and women—those who are contributing their genius to the age in which I live? (No encyclopaedia which does not recognize the great figures and the great words of our contemporary life can be of the fullest benefit to us, for the activities in the world to-day are an intimate factor in our lives).

10. Is this information in the encyclopaedia arranged in such a manner as to make it easily accessible?

The array of evidence which, on each of these points, leads Mr. Wright ultimately to conclude that "at the end of much labor I was convinced the 'New International' more fully met the requirements than any other work of a like nature in English" is most impressive. His opinion reminds us of the laudatory opinion of our own Bishop Bashford, who is said to regard the "New International" as the best encyclopaedia in print.

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Though there are many who will hesitate to declare any encyclopaedia the "best," except in certain particulars, it is certain that Americans, or those of any nationality, who realize the influence of these great works, will want to read Mr. Wright's book and examine the encyclopaedia he recommends before making a final impartial choice.

G. L. T.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Recent Filings

March 23, For Consular Court District of Tientsin, In re Estate of George-W. Watkins, deceased; order for sale of assets.

,, 23, Testamentary Proceeding No. 139, in re Last Will and Testament of Thomas Bassett, deceased; executor's final report.

,, 25, Cause No. 645, U. S. v. Brennan, information and sentence.

,, 26, Cause No. 450, In re Last Will and Testament of Philip W. Pitcher, deceased; order discharging executrix.

Hearings

March 23, In re Last Will and Testament of Thomas Bassett, deceased; No. 139; hearing on executor's final report and prayer for distribution.

,, 25, Cause No. 645, U.S.v. Brennan, information charging vagrancy; plea of guilty and sentence of nine months in Bilibid Prison; transferred there on the U.S. Army Transport Warren.

Assignments for Hearing

April 2, Cause No. 576, Fou Yen & Co., v. The Barkley Co. Inc.

,, 8, Cause No. 561, Chong Kee *et al.* v. The Robert Dollar Co.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
KATE LANDERS,
Deceased.

Cause No. 644
Estate No. 242
ORDER
Filed March 21, 1918.
PAUL McRAE
Acting Clerk.

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of Robert T. Bryan, Jr., for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration for the above entitled estate; said petition being presented, according to the evidence, upon request of the American Consul-General, it having been previously ascertained that the deceased has no relatives residing within the Court's jurisdiction and no creditors having appeared for that purpose.

The testimony of Messrs, John Kavanaugh and V. E. Scott having been taken, the Court finds therefrom:

1. That the said Kate Landers was an American citizen who died at Shanghai, China, on or about March 18, 1918;

2. That the said deceased left, within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court, money and other property of the value of more than Five Hundred Dollars, United States currency;

3. That the petitioner is a "person competent and qualified" to act as administrator of said estate within the requirements of the law and that in the absence of any relative or creditor of the deceased desiring so to act it is proper that the said petitioner be appointed.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that upon the petitioner taking and subscribing the oath required by law and filing a proper bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) United States currency, Letters of Administration issue to him; and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the said Administrator, Robert T. Bryan Jr., at No. 179 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, within six months from March 23, 1918.

And in order that all parties interested in the said estate may have notice of this Order and opportunity to present objections thereto if they so desire, it is further ordered that a copy of same be published once each week for four weeks commencing March 23, 1918, in Millard's Review of the Far East, a paper of general circulation in China and circulating also in the United States.

BY THE COURT,

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss A. J. Guffin, Hangchow; E. D. Pearson, Chingkiang; A, Maxim, Peking; T. Hager, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Triggs, Hongkong; Petrograd; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow and infant; Polevanor, Petrogard; W. G. Ryckman, New York: R. Buchan, Kobe; A. Kjaergaard; W. R. Moulesen; Mrs. G. Mosser and daughter, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Berkley, New York; Miss Hopgood, New York; E. H. Ott, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crops Tientsin; V. Rothakal, Paris; J. Kursers, London; Mr. and Mrs. Konerle, Seattle; A. Hashim; W. Scott. Hankow; Mrs. E. J. Berkley, Hankow; J. H. Preleara, Hankow; H. K. Burge, Soochow; A Maxim, Peking; J Basman, Vladivostok; Vigileff, Vladivostok; C. Burndey, Vladivostok; L. R. Aprlman, Peking; R. Taret, Peking; E. R. Gundeon, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. G. Windus, Ceylon; S. Kiskin, Hankow; J. E. Brooks, Mukden; B. P. Hovey, Tsingtau; R. S. Burns;. Mr. and Lrs. R. H. Eckford, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. S. Ministers, Moscow; Sanderson, Tsingtau; R. Lawrence, Yokohama; Harodo; R. R. Rosburgh, Haiphong; A. K. Hitchcock, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sulman, Canada; H. P. Linnell, Manila; C. F. Nelson; V. Vhan, Hongkong; Mjss C. Dutont, Yokohama; C. L. Bamerger, San Francisco; J. Mourancs, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Smith, Manila; Miss E. Wallenbury, Tokyo; Miss E. Winder, Tokyo; S. Thiel; H. H. Jerouse, San Francirco; Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Whitelaw; S. Davis, New York; P. S. Reinsch; Mrs. B. Lendgren; Lanstorm, Hankow; F. Frohman, San Francisco; L. G. Cousin Tsingtao.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollard and Child; A. Salvesen, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Blair, Ohio; Mrs. and Miss Trontwine, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Henekel and children, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hanshrew and daughter, Oakland; A. B. Campbell, Hongkong; Yamsen, Russia; J. Pelstrokoff, Russia; Miss Krutora, Russia; Mrs. C. A. Sinion, Weihaiwei; F. Wohrer, Portsaid; L. C. Esser, Manila; Mrs. E. Coghill; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Laessoe, Hongkong; J. Joseph; Mrs. W. F. Gallin and daughter, Manila; Capt. J. Merio, Manila; Mrs. C. R. Carlyle; C. Saine, Vladivostok; Miss Folina, Vladivostok; Kopcorrabe, Vladivostok; Mrs. Immapakad, Vladivostok; Deimazu, Vladivostok; L. V. Hensen, Nagasaki.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. A. Warild, Hankow; F. G. Harrison, Chingkiang; S. H. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs Spenser; Oliff; H. Bellaerts; E. Evanson, Hankow. G. B. Ott; C. Jacohson; R. Poster, Dairen; F. Marti, Wuhu: Mr. and Mrs. A. Grosjean, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeser and child, Singapore; Miss M. Barnsyne, Singapore; S. Polit, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Jordan; Shanghai; C, D. Tenney, Peking; E. W. Adams; R. B. Wallace; Mrs. Mackay, Tientsin.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of...MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST.....published weekly at Shanghai, China,.....for April 1, 1918.

Of Republic of China.....
Province of Kiangsu .....
City of Shanghai.....
} SS.

Before me, a Vice Consul of the U.S.A. .....in and for State and country aforesaid, personally appeared J. B. Powell .....who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Assistant Editor of the MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of—	*Post Office address—*
Publisher, Thomas F. Millard	Shanghai, China.
Editor, Thomas F. Millard	Shanghai, China.
Managing Editor, J. B. Powell	Shanghai, China.
Business Manager, J. B. Powell	Shanghai, China.

2. That the owners are (Give names and address of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Millard Publishing Company, (Del.) Inc.	Shanghai, China.
Thomas F. Millard	Shanghai, China.
T. R. Jernigan	Shanghai, China.
Stirling Fessenden	Shanghai, China.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: If there are none, so state.)

NONE

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two parapraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... 2,976.

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. B. POWELL,
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March 1918.

WALTER A. ADAMS,
[SEAL.] Vice Consul of the United States of America.

Form 3525.—Ed. 1916.

NOTE.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D.C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.